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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

DEPOSED SULTAN TO PLEAD ISLAMIC CAUSE AT LAUSANNE

Arab Delegation Appointed to Accompany Former Caliph—Intense Activity Manifested.

Pan-Islamic Conference Planned to Determine the Role and Character of the Caliphate

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, May 18—Turkish papers report revived activity on the part of the deposed Sultan of Turkey, Muhammad VI, who after discussions at a meeting in Mecca appointed a delegation of nine to accompany him to Lausanne, there to defend the Islamic cause against the Kemalists. Riza Tewfik acts as his interpreter. The delegation and supporters of the former Caliph are manifesting intense activity.

A Pan-Islamic conference is to be called at Damar, where the rôle and the character of the Caliphate will be determined. At this conference it is expected the following will take part: King Feisal, King Hussein, delegates from India, Algeria and Egypt and representatives of various groups in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. It is intended to hold the conference in June, and preparations for the gathering are now under way.

After the assembly concludes, the delegation Riza Tewfik will go to America to lay his case before the people there, and will then sail for India, where considerable propaganda work will be done. During the preliminary discussion of the agenda a disagreement arose when the former Sheik-ul-Islam proposed to recognize Wahabism as the lawful Caliph and endeavor to combine Islamic states under the mandate of some European power.

Partisans of King Feisal took a different line, and proposed that the actual régime should be preserved in the Ottoman Empire, in the Hedjaz, in Yemen, in Palestine, and in Kurdistan; that Baghdad should be the center of the Caliphate and that all these countries should come under the mandate of a caliph elected by common consent and based upon the decentralization system.

The results of the conference are to be communicated to the governments of Europe, and a declaration is to be addressed to the "civilized world."

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18—News of the deposing of the Ottoman Sultan from the Hedjaz is received in Turkish circles with considerable relief. Although the attitude of the Ottoman press has been to depict the late ruler as incapable of causing trouble to the Turkish Government, pilgrims returning from Mecca during the past weeks report that the former Sultan was received with honors customarily accorded the Caliph. Thus many regard his exit from Mecca as a fortunate occurrence.

Reports from the Hedjaz suggest that the Arabian kingdom is not free from trouble of its own. It is said that Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nedj, is jealous of King Hussein and is preparing to resist any encroachment upon Nedj territory.

CONSULATE ENDS AT VLADIVOSTOK

State Department Declines to Accept Soviet Terms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—The United States Consulate at Vladivostok has been formally closed, it is announced by the State Department. Although this was the only remaining point of contact with Russia, the action was made necessary by the seizure of American property and by the notice, which was given to the United States, about three months ago to the effect that virtual recognition of Soviet Russia was essential to keeping the American consul in Vladivostok.

The three months will expire on May 20. Of course the United States, with its policy on Russia, could not accept the terms. The American Consul, S. Pinkney Tuck, did all that he could to protect American property, but hundreds of thousands of dollars worth was confiscated, and part of it carried off to western Russia.

The International Harvester and General Electric companies were the largest losers. So far as is known here all other foreign consuls except the Japanese and Chinese have left Vladivostok. What action will be taken in an attempt to recover damages for the seizure of American and other foreign property by Soviet Russia has not been decided.

DRY REPEAL HEARING MAY 31

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18—Gov. Alfred E. Smith has fixed May 31 for the public hearing at Albany on the Duniway-Cuillier bill to repeal the Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement law. The Governor promises an impartial hearing of wet and dry arguments on the measure that awaits his approval or veto.

TRADES BANK JOINS RESERVE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18—The Amalgamated Bank, the first trades-union bank to be established in this city, has just been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System. Officials of the bank announced that the deposits had reached a total of \$1,000,000 during the first month of business. This amount represented 2,000 depositors.

Fiume Commission to Resume Labor

By Special Cable

Rome, May 18—An AGREEMENT having been reached between the Rome and Belgrade governments, it is officially announced, that the Fiume joint commission will resume work in Rome on May 21.

The Italy-Yugoslav Commission will resume meetings at Abasina, where the sittings were suspended before Easter, owing to the Yugoslav intransigent attitude regarding the problem of Port Baros, the population of which strongly influenced the Yugoslav delegates not to give way to Italian demands.

RUSSIANS CONSIDER OUTLOOK HOPELESS

Soviet Note Creates Rupture in Official Opinion—Debate in British House

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 18—Marquess Curzon, British Foreign Minister, and Leonid Krassin, delegate from Soviet Russia, had a two-hour interview yesterday but as both parties agreed to observe the strictest confidence regarding what passed nothing can be known officially. The discussions are only suspended to be resumed after Mr. Krassin has communicated with Moscow. A source of anxiety on the part of those anxious for the continuance of existing relations was the refusal by Ronald F. McNeill, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, late in parliamentary debate yesterday to undertake that they will not be broken off while Parliament is adjourned.

Sir Edward Grigg, speaking for both Liberal sections, had made a plea for the continuance of relations, and closed with the warning: "You will never get stable peace with Turkey until you first get peace with Russia." In the discussion which followed, Mr. McNeill was called on to give an assurance that the trade agreement would not be ruptured during the recess or thereafter, until the matter had been submitted to the House. To the surprise and consternation of many, he declined, saying that the note was the real rupture, "if a rupture there is to be, and the notes have been submitted to the House." Ramsay Macdonald, leader of the Opposition, protested against the claim that anything like parliamentary sanction could be construed from the inconclusive proceedings early in the week and which ended without a division. Stanley Baldwin, temporary leader of the House, reassured members somewhat by declaring the Government was "taking up a conciliatory attitude. I think we shall find that our demands are met, and that what is called a rupture may not be essential. There is, of course, a very insistent pressure from all Conservatives, except a small but influential minority, to withdraw from Russia the implied sanction which even trade relations provide, and as long as Russia is really hostile, to make the diplomatic arrangements express the actual situation.

However, trade interests are not negligible, and if certain amends for first offenses and guarantees against their repetition are obtained from the Soviet authorities as a result of the Curzon note, it is possible that the English Conservatives will rest content, rather than go through with a bitter parliamentary struggle, which a breach with Russia would involve. From a source in close touch with Bolshevik interests, however, it is learned that in these quarters the situation is regarded as "almost hopeless." The present view in well-informed British circles is that Mr. Krassin will have to persuade Moscow to accede to the British demands in full if a rupture is to be avoided.

TIKHON TRIAL SET FOR JULY

LONDON, May 18—The trial of the Rev. Dr. Tikhon, former Patriarch of all Russia, has now been set for July. says a Moscow dispatch to The Daily Express.

Swiss Held Responsible for Vorovsky Incident

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW, May 18—A RUSSIAN Soviet note sent by the Foreign Minister, George Tchitcherin, to the Swiss Government today holds that Government responsible for the recent assassination at Lausanne of Mr. Vorovsky, Soviet representative there, through the alleged negligence of the Swiss officials to guard him.

FEDERAL OFFICIAL DEMANDS FAIR DEAL FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Dr. Julius Klein Tells New England Convention American Business Cannot Overlook Obligations

"Stand by our foreign trade," said Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, addressing the New England Foreign Trade Convention in Boston this morning. "Foreign trade amounts to 15 per cent of our total business, but it is the tie which binds America to the rest of the world and the rest of the world to America. Without it our business structure would collapse. During the month of March American imports reached a total of \$406,000,000. America is relied upon throughout the world as

AMERICA TO TAKE DRASIC MEASURES TO FREE CAPTIVES

United States Issues Ultimatum to China—Bandit Terms Not Definitely Formulated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—After waiting for almost a fortnight for the release of American held captive by bandits, the United States Government has issued an ultimatum to China, although such information as was obtainable yesterday indicated that prospects for the release of the prisoners were brighter.

There has been too much brightening of prospects and subsequent fading, with no progress made, for the State Department longer to permit the Chinese Government to believe that it will await indefinitely the moves by the Chinese. Through the American Minister at Peking the Chinese Government has been told that if the captures are not set at liberty drastic action will follow.

"Foreign Interference" Blamed

So far as is known, the exact terms upon which the bandits propose to release the captives have not been definitely formulated. Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, in the Chinese Cabinet, who has been at Lincheng for several days, admits he is not positive what the terms are, but blames "foreign interference" for their magnitude.

The State Department announcement was critical of the Chinese authorities, stating that the Chinese Government will undoubtedly do everything possible to shift the blame on foreigners for anything that goes wrong, and on account of this the diplomatic body has steadfastly refused to take any part in the negotiations with the bandits, which the Chinese Government might use as an excuse to shift or shift its own obvious responsibility.

Effacious Measures Awaited

On May 16 the dean of the diplomatic corps in Peking handed a sharp memorandum to the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, reminding the Government of its responsibility and stating that the corps "waits with impatience for it to take without further delay efficacious measures for the liberation of prisoners."

It is believed here that the tone of this memorandum, coupled with the veiled threat of possible future action by the powers with a view to preventing a recurrence of such outrages, may have had much to do with the announcement that negotiations were about to be undertaken for the release of the prisoners.

The commission referred to in the concluding paragraph of the memorandum is understood to be the commission of foreign officers, which the diplomatic corps informed the Chinese Government several days ago had been appointed to investigate steps to be taken by the Chinese Government for the greater protection of railways and particularly foreigners and their property on those roads.

Bandits Say Captives to Be Shot

If Troops Are Not Withdrawn

SHANGHAI, May 18 (By the Associated Press)—Chinese bandits last night attacked Tawenkow, a town 90 miles north of Lincheng, and seized a number of captives, according to a report received here.

American and British captives of the Shantung bandits will be shot next Tuesday if the Chinese troops are not withdrawn according to the "final ultimatum" of the bandits, brought from the mountain stronghold today by Marcel Oliver Berube, a Frenchman, one of the prisoners, who was released one for the purpose.

In a plaintive message to the outside world, a group of Chinese who were captured by the Shantung bandits and escaped or were released from the mountain stronghold today by Marcel Oliver Berube, a Frenchman, one of the prisoners, who was released one for the purpose.

"The lives of Chinese people," says the communication, "never move the hearts of officials. The foreign captives number only 10 or 20 per cent of the Chinese victims, but how enthusiastic foreign officials are in seeking their release. Chinese officials and militarists also are busy, but their assiduity is prompted by fear of diplomatic complications more than by anything else. The 100-odd Chinese prisoners therefore are left conveniently to their fate. What do the mandarins and militarists care if a couple of hundred Chinese perish?"

"But we are sparing no effort to liberate our fellow countrymen."

A relief bureau for the Chinese captives has been organized at Tientsin.

a rich market. America is coming, increasingly, to rely upon the rest of the world as a ready customer.

He continued:

Irreparable damage to American property in the world market will result if the present tendency of certain American manufacturers to slight or ignore their rightful obligations to foreign agents and customers is not corrected.

If the United States is to level out the valleys of periodic depression in the curve of its business cycles, and is

MRS. ASHBY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

Opponents of Social Legislation Carry on Filibuster at Woman's Congress in Rome

By MARJORIE SHULER

By Special Cable

ROME, May 18—No social or welfare recommendations have been adopted by the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance so far. The only committee report the

before marriage and declare that further concessions must be made before they will permit the report to come to a vote.

Leading public health experts from many countries are here in the interests of the report.

Many women are declaring against

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Mrs. Corbett Ashby

Successor to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance

Lafayette, La.

a welfare program in political legislation.

Advocates of social legislation have been trying since Monday to secure the adoption of their program, and their opponents have been carrying on what amounts to a successful filibuster. The opponents have forced elimination of the recommendation for compulsory physical examinations

a welfare program in political legislation.

The convention yesterday made Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt honorary president, and elected Mr. Corbett Ashby, president of the International Alliance.

It also decided to broaden its object

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

WISCONSIN WETS RECEIVE SETBACK

Sachet Bill Rejected, 17 to 12, by State Senate

MADISON, Wis., May 18 (Special)—The prohibition "nullification program" in the United States received a decisive setback in Wisconsin yesterday when the State Senate defeated the so-called Sachet bill behind the French occupation of the Ruhr district, withdrew its ordinances, decrees and secret instructions which call on the population and officials to resist, and generally declare an armistice in the Ruhr, is the rumour which now, however, is contradicted by statements in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies by a well-known industrialist who has had opportunity to become acquainted with the German

There is some optimism, though whether the next German note will in fact meet French views is doubtful. It would appear that the French are losing all faith in the possibility of a large loan. They ask from Germany, not so much a total to be mobilized by means of borrowings, but rather annuities which will enable France to fulfill its own budgetary requirements. Opinion is continually shifting on this point, but there is now a general tendency to desire Germany to take on its own shoulders the service of the French loan already raised.

France Wants Assistance

Germany could not do all this, but it is obvious that what France wants really is assistance in this direction. At present as a result of the war, France has heavy obligations toward England and America. Long ago it was made clear that in one way or another France meant to transfer this responsibility to Germany. This could be done by making C bonds negotiable for payment of its debt to America and England or in destroying C bonds to the extent that the French debt is canceled. The basis of this is simple enough, but now it would appear that France is thinking of how it is possible to make Germany take the responsibility for the internal as well as the external loans of France. The position of France is not easy. Out of revenues which have barely exceeded 20,000,000,000 francs, France is obliged to pay nearly 13,000,000,000 annually in interest and amortization. If part of this liability were transferred to Germany, if Germany took over the responsibility for

the Sachet bill.

Mr. Hicks pointed out that the memorial to Congress passed by the Senate petitioning for "good beer" means nothing in that three senators who voted for it voted against the Sachet bill.

Wets counted on sweeping everything before them in Wisconsin and thus give the nullification movement a flying wedge in the next Congress. The decisive defeat on their major bill has burst their empty claims of important victories in Wisconsin.

BOSTON "BUCKETING" INQUIRY UNDER WAY

NEW YORK, May 18 (By the Associated Press)—An investigation of bucketing and irregular dealings among Boston brokers is under way, it was reported today after Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of that city, conferred with District Attorney Josiah Banton and Richard E. Enright, police commissioner of New York.

Mr. O'Brien declined to discuss details of his investigation on the ground that publicity would hamper the Government's activities. He expects to return to Boston today.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

New Ocean Speed Mark Is Set by Majestic

New York, May 18

STEAMSHIP speed record be-

tween New York and Cherbourg

was set today by the British

steamer Majestic, with an average

of 24.70 miles an hour, according to

a cable message from Commodore

Sir Bertram Hayes, commander.

The steamer, which took the long

track, covered 2,127 miles in 5 days,

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COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION PACT BETWEEN NATIONS ADVOCATED

Julius H. Cohen Tells of American Bar Association's
Plans—Judge Crane Praises New York Law

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 18—New York's "Arbitration Educational Week" recorded its most impressive occasion last evening, when, at the annual dinner of the Arbitration Society of America, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals, the highest judicial body in the State, hailed the practice of arbitration under the New York law as a "method of established fact" in civic and business relations that is already recognized by the courts as an indispensable aid to securing justice.

Judge Crane, who handed down a decision last year establishing the constitutionality of the arbitration law, declared that nobody pretended arbitration could be resorted to in settling cases of interpretation of the law, but that in matters of fact, which were the most troublesome and time-wasting issues in the whole adjudication of the law, involving some 70 per cent of the cases now before the courts, arbitration was a procedure admittedly adapted to modern life. He said:

Better Justice Assured

Business is now a profession, and business men are professional men, with their own technical language and their own exact meanings of words and specifications which the lay public, as represented even by the jurors, cannot understand. The arbitration tribunal, on the other hand, settled upon as a thoroughly informed authority by both sides, cannot only save time in settling such cases, but can give better justice.

Judges have to assume that the facts in the case are clear before they can interpret the law at all. This is just in settling this complicated law, on original evidence, on which the whole law depends, that the arbitration tribunal of the future is going to render its most splendid and useful service.

Julius H. Cohen, counsel for the Port of New York Authority, one of the original advocates for the arbitration law, declared that the national development of the arbitration movement had now resulted in the preparation of uniform statutes for all the states by the American Bar Association, as well as a federal statute for foreign and interstate commerce and a proposed commercial arbitration treaty between nations.

The economic committee of the League of Nations, he said, had recognized the idea by recommending to the nations comprising the League, through an expert committee especially appointed to consider this subject, the recognition of agreements to arbitrate as binding and irrevocable, exactly the policy established in New York.

They are not yet prepared to recom-

'MAIN STREET' TYPE OF BOOKS DECRIED

Mr. Ferris Opposes Publishing All 'That Is True About You'

DETROIT, May 18 (Special)—Woodbridge N. Ferris, United States Senator-elect from Michigan, denounced books of the Main Street type in addressing the closing session of the American Booksellers Association here yesterday. He branded them sordid and not worthy of public attention.

Answering those critics who say that books should tell what is true Mr. Ferris asked the convention, "Would you like to have everything that is true about you told to the public? I wouldn't."

The American booksellers went across the Detroit river today to Windsor, Ontario, where they were the guests of the Canadian Booksellers and Stationers' Association, which held its annual meeting.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18—The campaign for adequate legislation to prevent the sale of improper books in New York State is to go on. The Clean Book League, at a meeting held in the chambers of its president, Supreme Court Justice John Ford, decided not only to carry the fight to the next Legislature, but to appoint a committee to reply to the flood of hostile propaganda and generally to "arouse public sentiment in favor of the legislation to be presented."

"We are in splendid shape now to push ahead for victory in the next Legislature," Justice Ford told his fellow members of the league.

It was arranged to appoint a committee to draft an act for presentation to the next Legislature.

SQUAD TO PREVENT SMUGGLING
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 11 (Special Correspondence)—On request of Capt. W. H. Hanson, Immigration Inspector, the United States Department of Labor has assigned six men to act as a flying squadron to prevent smuggling of aliens across the Rio Grande.

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California News Stand 6th and Main St.

ALLIED FRIENDSHIP IS MR. ROOT'S PLEA

Warns America Against Tendency to React From Noble Aims in War

NEW YORK, May 17—Elihu Root warned America to "beware a reaction from nobler sentiments," and pleaded for more kindly judgments by Americans of their Allies in the World War, at a meeting held under the auspices of the National Sponsoring Committee at the Hotel Commodore last evening. The purpose of the meeting was to arouse Americans to the need of insuring decent maintenance of the cemeteries of American soldiers in France.

During the course of his address, Mr. Root said, in part:

"This is the only way," said Mr. Battle, "by which the delays of business so often spoken of by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Elihu Root, and many other American lawyers and judges (and noticed on his visit here by Lord Reading when he was Lord Chancellor of England) can ever be remedied."

It is part of the order of law and progress up from the caveman stage.

Mr. Battle said, and when it is attained, that such awards shall be regarded as binding throughout the world, the laws of nations still differ widely, but as soon as the importance of the procedure shall be made secure, the efforts of lawyers all over the world, who are unanimous on the validity of arbitration, will be able to provide a definite international obligation to accept arbitration awards.

The New York Rotary Club added greatly to the interest in arbitration by holding a rally yesterday afternoon at the Hotel McAlpin, where George Gordon Battle, one of the leaders of the New York bar, and Judge M. H. Grossman, vice-president of the Arbitration Society of America, told them how arbitration is revolutionizing the administration of justice.

"This is the only way," said Mr.

Battle, "by which the delays of business so often spoken of by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Elihu Root, and many other American lawyers and judges (and noticed on his visit here by Lord Reading when he was Lord Chancellor of England) can ever be remedied."

Remember Mission

Perhaps we may come to a better sense of their troubles in those lands these boys fought for, of their perplexities and their difficulties, and we may learn to have more kindly judgments toward them. And perhaps we may still remember the conviction that we

shall declare America would never

abandon the mission of good will to

men, the mission of friendly aid to all

who were suffering and incapable of

rising without our assistance.

We have forgotten much in our politico-economic life in our interests.

We have changed. This world is one of

action and reaction. One needs beware

of the reaction from noble sentiments,

the reaction from willingness for sacri-

fice. We have forgotten that love of

country which animated us all during

the war. We have forgotten that love of

America that has been in our hearts.

Suspicion and envy and hatred and

personal conflicts and destruc-

tions have found their place among

True Patriotism

Many of us no longer rejoice in the good fortune of our brother Americans. Many of us are no longer interested in the welfare of America and the good of the world. We have sunk into selfishness and indifference. Perhaps if we yield to the impulse that has brought us here tonight we may bring back some of the spirit of those former days. Perhaps if our country responds to the call of our brothers, we may remember what true patriotism is.

Perhaps we will remember that this

our America, has declared (as) will

and ready to help the whole world

along the paths of peace and prosperity.

Perhaps we may for the moment forget

our selfish business and think how

we can justify the sacrifice of these

young brothers, by making the world

know the country for which they died

was worth saving.

(Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Gen. John J.

Parshing, Alvin M. Owsley, Com-

mander of the American Legion, and

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from

Pennsylvania also spoke. Messages

were read from President Harding,

King George V, Premier Mussolini, and

Marshal Foch.

A special committee of bankers will

hold a meeting today to discuss the

application of arbitration to the realm

of the banking and investment busi-

ness at the Bankers' Club, and by way

of summing up the lessons of the week

a session of experts on arbitration pro-

cedure will meet members of the arbi-

tration committees from some 20

trades and industries at the assembly

room of the Merchants' Association in

the Woolworth Building.

BUS PERMITS GIVEN LOS ANGELES ROADS

LOS ANGELES, May 9 (Special Correspondence)—Permits for the operation of the much-talked-of motor busses were granted to the Pacific Electric & Los Angeles Railway Companies by the Board of Public Utilities today. At the May primaries the proposition to grant franchises for 19 motor bus lines to a corporation headed by the Hallinan banking interests and William G. McAdoo was rejected by vote of the people. During the campaign the electric railway corporations promised to consolidate, to issue universal transfers, and to establish motor bus lines as feeders to their electric systems.

It is believed that within six weeks the first busses will be in operation. It is estimated that the program will represent an outlay of more than \$1,000,000 in motor bus equipment and other transportation facilities. The first of the proposed lines will be equipped with 26 busses, and the proposed fares will be 6 cents, 10 cents and 15 cents, with the total length 10 miles.

CALIFORNIA GETS WORKS OF ART
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7 (Special Correspondence)—Art works valued at \$1,000,000 are to be brought to California for permanent exhibition in the California Palace of the Legion of Honor at Lincoln Park. The pieces, a gift from the French and Belgian governments and Queen Marie of Rumania, will be brought from Paris where they are now on exhibition at the Legion of Honor Palace. Mrs. A. S. Spalding, Mrs. M. A. and Mrs. Bretton of San Francisco are in France negotiating for the transfer.

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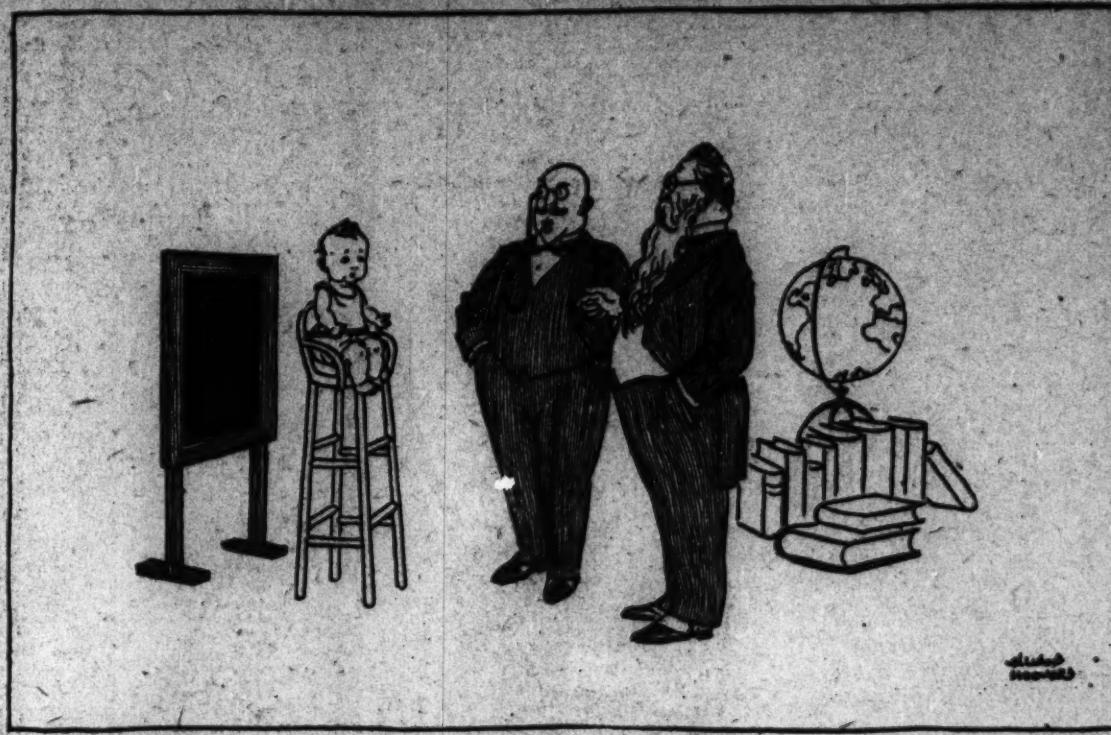
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MRS. ASHBY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

so as to arouse the interest of women

in political problems.

The afternoon and evening were

devoted to conferences and speeches

for unenfranchised women.

Mrs. Ashby Divided Her Career

Between Feminism and Politics

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who has just

been elected president of the Interna-

tional Woman Suffrage Alliance at

its congress in Rome, has been in the

public arena since she left college,

and her record of work, political,

social, and feminist, is large. She

comes of a political family, her father

having been a Liberal member of

Parliament. As soon as she was of

age to do so she joined the

Women's Liberal Federation, the

Home Counties Liberal Federation,

and the National Union of Societies

for Women's Suffrage (now the National

Union of Societies for Equal

Citizenship), on all of which bodies

she is a member of the executive com-

mittee. She also associated herself with

the International Woman Suffrage Al-

liance; and at the Geneva congress of

1920 was appointed recording secre-

tary as well as honorary secretary in

connection with its League of Nations

headquarters.

NEW STATE PRISON INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Governor Cox Signs Resolve Calling for Special Committee to Study Situation

Investigation of the question of relocating the Massachusetts State Prison in Charlestown, together with details of a proposed new institution, is provided in a resolve signed today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth. The study will be made by a special committee named by the Governor, and is based on three bills filed with the present session, seeking immediate action for a new State Prison.

In signing the resolve the Governor gave out a letter from W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines, who made a special investigation of the prison at the request of the Governor last winter. Mr. Forbes, in his letter, endorsed the terms and the aim of the resolve, and said:

"My investigation of the prisons led me to believe that it would be premature to appropriate money for the construction of a new prison until certain preliminaries had been determined, such as only could be done by an intelligent survey of the situation by experts qualified to judge. The location of the site, the arrangement of the use to which it and existing buildings, other than at Charlestown, are to be put must all be determined as a part of your prison system before construction can begin.

I therefore feel that the adoption of this measure will not result in the loss of any valuable time but that a well-considered step will have been taken toward remedying those features of our prison situation which are at the present time unfortunate.

I feel that your commission should be required to make a survey of the system to be adopted as that will greatly influence, perhaps, to a controlling degree, the matters specifically mentioned in the resolution.

WELLESLEY GETS YOUTH MESSAGE

European Students Tell College of Overseas Movement

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 18.—The visit of three European students to Wellesley College this past week as guests of the forum is fresh evidence to the reawakened interest of college students in international relations. The students have come not as propagandists of any particular doctrine, but to exchange ideas on the problems of life.

The Wellesley College Forum, under the auspices of which they are visiting the college, is a unit of the National Student Forum, an organization which has no platform and no motive except freedom of speech. Its object is to encourage students to examine and express their opinions on current problems and to help them realize that the youth of a nation has something of definite value to contribute to the world.

The purpose of the visiting students is the presentation of the youth movement which has recently come out of Europe. It is not an organization but an individual awakening to the real values of life. It represents a keen desire on the part of students to turn aside from the superficial and false conventions that they find everywhere.

Hans Tiesler, one of the visiting students is a young German workman who attended the People's International College at Elsinore, Denmark. He was one of the German Wanderer and has many friends in all the youth groups of Germany. At one time he and six other men lived together conducting a co-operative industry as proof that people could, if they wished, live co-operatively in the midst of a competitive society.

Piet Roest is a student at the University of Leiden and a member of the Practical Idealist Association. Jorgen Holk of the University of Copenhagen represents the student movement in all the Scandinavian countries. He has spent much time in the University Settlement at Copenhagen, where students instruct workers unable to attend the university.

ART

Children's Art Exhibit

About 10 years ago there was started at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts an experiment which has ever since been of interest to artists and educators throughout the country. It is now no longer experimental that all children have a certain faculty of expression in the language of drawing and painting; and that this faculty can be encouraged and developed in a way without in any way cramping the interest and imagination that children possess. The work has proved so successful that it has broadened and developed so that other cities and organizations are now using it as a valuable department in their educational work.

One of the these developments is the art department of the Federated Jewish Charities which has established throughout Boston classes open to all the children under the direction of Jeanette Greenberg, for the purpose of developing a knowledge of drawing and painting as a medium of expression. The method used is based upon Dr. Deman Ross' theory of design which maintains that there are in art certain fundamentals through the understanding of which one comes to as high an understanding of beauty as is possible for the individual.

The third annual exhibit of the work which is being held through May 27 at the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Boston, Seaver Street, Roxbury, proves the progress and worth of these classes. The ages of the children range from 8 to 15, and the subjects depicted cover every phase of life from early Bible times to the present day. Pictures of experiences, original illustrations of the Bible stories, designs and pen and ink drawings; all are delightful to the spectator.

"Samson and the Lion," a painting



Leviathan Taken This Morning in Boston Harbor on Way to Dry Dock. Custom House Tower at Left

LEVIATHAN ENTERS BOSTON DRY DOCK

(Continued from Page 1)

in oils by Isadore Klein, 13, is deserved mention. "Noah's Ark," by Morris Richter, is good in style and composition; and David, Goliath, Moses Coming Down the Mount, with the "Law," is worthy of comment. These three boys were the prize-winners.

The chief honorable mention is Harry Manuel's "Jacob's Pushing the Rock."

This is a conception that many adult art students would be proud of.

KENNEBEC RIVER PROJECT UPHELD

Power Company Manager Calls It Clean-Cut Proposition

AUBURN, Me., May 18 (Special)—What capital needs are assurance that Maine will keep faith with the investors in industries within the state and extend reasonable encouragement to individual initiative," said Walter S. Wyman, treasurer and general manager of the Central Maine Power Company, in an address on the water power situation in the state before the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wyman said that the proposed Kennebec River storage project, which failed of legislation in the recent session, is a clean-cut business proposition agreed to by practically all the water power users on the Kennebec River. Its aim primarily, he declared, is to reduce the cost to users and to insure a steady supply of water in drought, reserving surplus water in spring freshets, and not to make profits for the company. He said the Central Maine Power Company would as soon have a lease to develop the Dead River reservoirs as to have the right to purchase the state lands, provided the State is bound to either renew the lease or take over the property when it expires."

An important point, which some people overlook, he said, is that while the State is rich in lakes and water-powers, Georgia and Alabama can compete successfully with Maine because Maine power is not so steady nor so cheap, on account of lack of control of the water.

CANNOT GET HELP. DECLARE FARMERS

WORCESTER, Mass., May 18.—"Worcester County farmers will lose \$500,000 this year because they cannot get help," declared George F. E. Story, county agent and manager of Worcester County extension service.

"Strong, able-bodied men," declared Mr. Story, "are showing a keen unwillingness to work on the farm. The current wage of \$40 to \$50 a month, with room and board and general keep, is no attraction. Farm labor conditions are worse now than they were during the war. The result will be a curtailment of crops."

"MASON'S IN CHINA" IS SUBJECT Right Worshipful Arthur Prince, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, is to address the Masters and Wardens Association of the twenty-fifth Masonic District, at its annual meeting and ladies' "Flower" Hotel tonight. He will talk on his trip to China, and his experiences with Masonic interests in that country, as far as is possible while non-Masons are present. A banquet will precede the meeting.

POTTERY INDUSTRY FOR BATH PROPOSED

BATH, Me., May 19 (Special)—A pottery industry is being proposed for this city, to take the place, in part, of the decadent shipping industry. The idea is being advanced by George E. Wetherbee, superintendent and mechanical engineer of the Bath Iron Works. Of first importance, he says, is the fact that right here in Maine is to be had a virtually inexhaustible supply of feldspar, clay, and other products for the manufacture of pottery. Trenton, N. J., is a flourishing pottery center, and Maine ships its feldspar there. Bath would have the advantage of Trenton because of its proximity to the raw material.

Secondly, Mr. Wetherbee points out, Bath has cheap and unexcelled power for the pottery factories, and there are admirable sites along the Kennebec River with the best of shipping facilities by rail and water. With all the settings thus made to order, it is contended, the pottery business and a few lusty industries unaffected by the shipbuilding collapse or the war boom's wane, should form a nucleus for a new kinship between Bath and the rest of the country.

Recent agitation for changes in the Boston charter culminated this year in the filing with the Legislature of several specific proposals. These proposals ranged from proportional representation and preferential voting to reactionary suggestions, and it was felt wiser to have the whole situation carefully studied and a new draft of the charter submitted to the next session.

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ELLECTS MR. COONLEY

Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, was yesterday elected president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce by the board of directors to succeed Frederic S. Snyder. Mr. Coonley leaves his position as chairman of the committee on commercial and industrial affairs to accept the presidency.

Other officers elected were: First

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vice-president, Robert G. Dodge of the law firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge; second vice-president, W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank. Allan Forbes was re-elected treasurer, and James A. McKibben, who has held the office of secretary since the chamber was organized, received a further recognition of his services when the directors unanimously voted his re-election.

STREET WIDENING BILL AMENDED TO STOP SPECULATION

Amended so as to insure safeguarding against possible real estate speculation, the bill providing for carrying out Mayor Curley's \$3,500,000 proposed widening of Cambridge and Court streets was reported today in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

As amended the bill provides that the width of the streets be definitely set at 100 feet, whereas the original bill provides for a maximum width of 100 feet and no minimum. It also provides that the plans for street development must be approved by the city planning board.

Another amendment stipulates that the state-owned Cambridge tunnel on the Boston end of the tunnel adjacent to Cambridge Street be properly protected.

COMMISSION TO STUDY CHARTER RECASTING

Consideration of all phases of charter construction for a city government will be taken up by a commission of 13 provided for in a resolve for recasting the Boston charter, signed by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts. The commission would be made up of two members of the Senate, five of the House, two named by the Mayor of Boston and four by the Governor.

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DRY LAW BACKERS EMPLOY HATCHET

This Time, Though, It Is Magazine to Spread Facts

Current opinion regarding prohibition, both in the United States and elsewhere, is being gathered for publication in "The Hatchet," the new organ of the Prohibition Foundation's Massachusetts branch, the first number of which is about to be issued.

Though named for the weapon wielded by Carrie Nation during her war on liquor, the Hatchet will pursue the more peaceful ways of an educator, aiding in the campaign which it is hoped will spread the truth about prohibition to an extent that will aid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Hatchet will be published monthly, or possibly oftener, and will be mailed to voters, ministers, teachers and others of this State who reach large numbers of people. The type of statements which it contains is indicated in the opening words of its first number, quoted from Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Cleveland, who says:

"The longer I live and the more I see of it, the more bitterly I am opposed to the entire manufacture and sale of liquor, because I look upon it as the basic and foundation of 90 per cent of the crime and criminals we have in the country today."

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one's exact needs.—And there

is no charge for the service.

MONOGRAPHS TELL FEDERAL ACTIVITY

Publications Describe in Detail Work of Various Services

When the average citizen of the United States comes into casual touch with the operations of the national Government, through the press or at the polls, he often fails to acquire an understanding, either of its scope or of the intricate co-ordination of its machinery. To foster such an understanding the Institute for Government Research has undertaken the preparation of a series of monographs giving a detailed description of each of the fifty or more distinct services of the Government.

To those citizens whose task it is to administer public affairs; to members of Congress, whose enlightenment on administrative problems is relied upon to guide the Government and secure its appropriations; to the immediate service of these groups the Institute for Research monographs will be invaluable. They are all prepared according to a uniform plan. They give: first, the history of the establishment and development of the service; second, its functions, described not in general terms but by detailing its specific activities; third, its organizations for the handling of these activities; fourth, the character of its plant; fifth, a compilation of, or reference to, the laws and regulations governing its operations; sixth, financial statements showing its appropriations, expenditures, and other data for a period of years; and, finally, a full bibliography of the sources of information, official or private, bearing on the service and its operations.

Twenty-four of these monographs are now in print. They include:

The Geological Survey; the Recreational Service; the Bureau of Fisheries; the Bureau of Fisheries Commission; the Tariff Commission; the Federal Board for Vocational Education; the Federal Trade Commission; the Steamboat Inspection Service; the Weather Bureau; the National Park Service; the Employees' Compensation Commission; the General Land Office; the Bureau of Education; the Bureau of Migration; the Coast and Geodetic Survey; the Federal Power Commission; the Interstate Commerce Commission; the Railroad Labor Board; the Division of Conciliation; the Children's Bureau; the Women's Bureau; the Office of the Supervising Architect; the Bureau of Pen-

WORLD COURT IDEA TO BE EXPLAINED

League of Nations Organization to Spread Information

Spread of information as to just what membership in the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice would mean to the United States and the world, and how these can be obtained without jeopardizing the integrity or independence of the United States, is the immediate object of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations' Non-Partisan Association, which is just getting under way and has opened an office at 3 Joy Street. Prof. Bias Perry of Harvard University is president; James Garfield of Boston, an attorney, is treasurer; Prof. Maynard D. Hildreth of Harvard is chairman of the board of directors; Mrs. J. Marion Forbes of Milton is vice-chairman, and John F. Moers is chairman of the executive committee. Miss Zara DuPont is organizing secretary and Mrs. R. H. Gorham is office secretary. With them is a committee of 100 prominent men and women throughout the State.

Although the organization is barely completed, it was one of the co-operating organizations that brought Lord Robert Cecil to Boston and conducted the meeting in Symphony Hall. Tomorrow it is to hold a big meeting in Springfield to be addressed by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University and probably presided over by Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College. Springfield group will be formed at that time. Local groups already have been organized in Cambridge and Andover and others are in process of formation elsewhere. The Massachusetts branch has secured a list of prominent men and women to speak on the subject for groups and organizations.

John H. Clarke of Ohio, for six years a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is president of the national organization, whose headquarters are in New York. George W. Wickersham, of New York, former Attorney-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President Taft, is president of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

The publicity committee has decided to conduct a slogan contest to get the best catch-phrase to advertise the international and peace contests. It will be arranged one for children and another for adults. An essay contest will be open to the school children. There will be substantial cash prizes in each instance.

HOLYOKE ARRANGES FOR ITS CELEBRATION

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 18 (Special)

—Rehearsals for the great pageant at the city's fiftieth anniversary celebration early in September will begin June 8 in the auditorium of the City Hall. Scenes and episodes of the pageant have been worked out and the principals and organizations to participate have been assigned to their respective roles.

The publicity committee has decided to conduct a slogan contest to get the best catch-phrase to advertise the international and peace contests. It will be arranged one for children and another for adults. An essay contest will be open to the school children. There will be substantial cash prizes in each instance.

WOMEN ON JURIES BILL IS DEFEATED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18 (Special)—The Connecticut House of Representatives yesterday again voted adversely on a measure making women eligible for jury duty in the courts of the State. The Senate had previously passed an amended bill making such service permissive rather than mandatory, but the House rejected the original measure and did not consider the amendment. A new measure was then adopted by the Senate under suspension of the rules with virtually the same provisions, but the House refused by a vote of 66 to 102 to suspend its rules in order to consider the new bill.

TWILIGHT TALES

The Circus

Listen to the circus band, playing fine and loud.
See the golden chariots and the jolly
Watch the lumbering elephants, high above
the crowd.
So the circus makes parade when it
comes to town.

If it hadn't been for the toy elephant, nobody would have thought of having a circus procession, and usually the toy elephant lived upstairs, and didn't come out of doors at all. But that morning the toy elephant happened to be on the piazza, standing on his four wheels, and looking with his beady eyes at the garden as if wondering how soon the seeds would come up and turn into vegetables.

John, Henry, Mary, Susan, and Thomas had been playing together in the yard. Their last names were different, because they were neighbors and not all one family. But they played so often together that John's father sometimes spoke of them as if they were one person, whom he called: "John Henry Mary Susan Thomas", and what they had been playing that morning, is of no importance in this story, because they had got tired of playing it. So they were doing nothing at all, and that is very hard to keep up for more than two minutes at a time.

"What will we do next?" asked Susan.

Nobody could think right off what to do next.

"There's my elephant," said John. "I had him in my hand when I started down stairs to breakfast and I forgot to leave him. I suppose I'd better carry him back."

"I know what to do," said Henry. "Let's have a circus procession with our elephant."

"We will! We will!" cried Mary.

YALE "TAP DAY" CEREMONIES HELD

Highest Social Honor Conferred on Football Captain-Elect by Skull and Bones

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18—William N. Mallory, Yale's football captain-elect, received the highest social honor conferred by his college, when he was tapped "last man" by the Skull and Bones, senior secret society, in the traditional "tap day" ceremonies yesterday. The sacred Yale custom took place at the stroke of 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the old Battell Chapel clock, under the ancient elm tree on the university campus.

Second honors "in Bones" went to E. F. Blair of Dallas, Tex., also a football man and a member of the student council who was first to be tapped. F. M. Crosby Jr. of Minneapolis, Minn., was the only Yale junior to turn down "Bones" after which he was tapped first by the Wolf's Head Society. Scroll and Keys, the second ranking senior society, gave its highest award to I. E. Wight of St. Louis, Mo., another football man, while it gave second honors to D. A. January of the same city, who is president of Dwight Hall and vice-president of the Yale Liberal Club.

"Keys," contrary to precedent, got the majority of the athletes in the junior class, while "Bones" took in men who had participated in more varied college activities.

The most prominent men taken in by Skull and Bones, include N. E. Allen of Hubbard Woods, Ill., chairman of the Yale Daily News; G. F. B. Appel of Lancaster, Pa., president of the Yale Liberal Club; W. E. Houghton of Stamford, Conn., editor of the Yale Literary Magazine; C. M. Spofford of Evanston, Ill., leader of the glee club, and J. C. Diller, tackle on the varsity football team for two years.

Athletes' Scroll and Keys elected include N. G. Niedlinger of East Orange, N. J., quarterback on the football team; J. S. Rockefeller of Greenwich, Conn., varsity crew man for two years, and Frederick Shefield of New York City, also of the varsity crew two seasons, and editor of the Elihu Magazine. Wolf's Head elected well-known men in S. B. Coolidge, Jr. of Cleveland, O., member of student council and Junior prom committee; R. B. Colgate of New York City, swimming captain; P. W. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, varsity football.

W. B. Fairfax of Washington, D. C., business manager of the Yale News; W. M. Bernardin of Kansas City, Mo., basketball manager; W. H. Cowles, Jr. of Spokane, Wash., hockey manager, and J. H. M. Ewart, Baltimore, Md., tennis manager, were the most prominent men elected by the Elihu Club.

J. H. Haas, captain-elect of Yale's championship basketball team, failed to receive an election after he had turned down Wolf's Head.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES CONDEMNED
HAVERHILL, Mass., May 18 (Special)—Secret societies in the local high school were condemned by Dr. George B. Whitney, member of the school board, and president of the L. P. A. of the high school, at a meeting of parent-teacher associations. Dr. Whitney said that the choice of members for these societies was creating a snobbishness that had no place in the school or the community.

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Procession

"We'll get the things out of John's room. I'll be the hand."

"I'll be the clown," said Thomas.

"There's a mask up there just like a clown."

"We'll have my zebra and my dromedary with two humps in it," said John.

So upstairs they went. When they came down, Henry had the zebra and Sam had the dromedary with the two humps, and Mary had a harmonica, and Thomas had on the clown mask and looked like a clown already. John had nothing, but he went to the barn and got his red express wagon.

"They don't have express wagons in circus processions," said the band. "You wait and see," said John, "they have lions." He went to the kitchen and came back with a very small lion which purred steadily, because John was scratching its head.

"A kitten won't stay in an express wagon," said the band.

"You wait and see," said John. "I've got a gilded cage for my lion." And, sure enough, he went back to the barn and brought a gilded cage that used to belong to a canary, and had lost its bottom. And when he put the lion in the express wagon, and the gilded cage over the lion, the fierce creature sat there and purred and didn't even think of jumping out.

The band marched ahead, playing splendidly on its harmonica. Henry led the lumbering elephant. John led the fierce lion in its gilded cage. Susan led the gentle zebra and the dromedary with two humps. The clown came behind, playing clownishly on a tin whistle.

Round and round and round the yard, back where it had begun. Then it was time to go to lunch. And the parade was done.

BROCKTON SHOE STRIKE SPREADING

BROCKTON, Mass., May 18 (Special)—The most serious strike situation in many years prevails in this city as the result of action by the Edgemakers' and Treaders' Union in voting strike action Thursday night. Their action was similar to that of the Dressers' and Packers' Union a few days ago, and with nearly 2000 shoemakers now on strike, it is quite certain the 45 factories of the city will be closed for an indefinite period.

In addition the clerks and drivers of the Brockton Public Market, the city's biggest market, went on strike this morning. About 60 men and women quit in an effort to secure recognition of their union and a Tuesday half-holiday. Thousands of men and women thronged the streets today and every factory is crippled. Tonight the Lesters' Union will hold a mass meeting and may follow the action of the other local unions.

M. A. C. ANNOUNCES GRADUATION PLANS

AMHERST, Mass., May 18—The Massachusetts Agricultural College commencement will be held this year on Friday, June 8, to Monday, June 11. The program will open on Friday afternoon with the annual freshman-sophomore class baseball game. The commencement game for the Varsity will be with Trinity and the alumni feature will be a baseball game between the odd and even classes among the graduates. The interesting sing, for many years a feature of the M. A. C. commencement, and omitted from last year's crowded program, will be held again this year.

The baccalaureate address, June 10, will be by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college, and the subject will be, "The New Pioneering." The commencement day address will be given by Woodbridge N. Ferris. His subject is to be "Sanity in Education."

W. C. T. U. LEADER TAKES FIRM STAND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18 (Special)—"Our great fundamental idea is to kill the liquor traffic. It isn't our line of work, it's our life," declared Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in addressing the local organization here yesterday on the occasion of its thirty-fifth anniversary. "The W. C. T. U. has never been afraid of anyone," she said, "and today it is working in the face of more hatred than ever."

Mrs. Gleason declared that any referendums in Massachusetts designed to

FEDERAL OFFICIAL DEMANDS FAIR DEAL FOR FOREIGN TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

bring about the defeat of prohibition would be defeated by the votes of the women as will the election of wet candidates for office. "The vote," she said, "is your strongest ammunition and the W. C. T. U. will have every member at the polls."

TRINITY COLLEGE SERVICE ANNOUNCED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18—The only phase of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Trinity College not to be held on the college campus will be a service at Trinity church, New York, at 3:30 p. m., May 27, according to an announcement today by Dr. R. B. Ogilby, president of the college.

President Farrand of Cornell University will be the principal speaker and other college presidents partici-

participate in the service.

It is the outstanding fault of our export traders in their failure to adopt sufficiently considerate attitude toward foreign representatives.

Cape and responsible representatives in overseas markets are frequently seriously hampered and their efforts weakened or completely frustrated through the failure of the home office to understand their problems and to accord them requisite support. It does not improve the standing of America's business abroad to have the first sign of better domestic trade bring about the

loss of foreign trade.

Those who take "flyers" in foreign trade will probably pay heavily for their experience and will almost certainly damage the general reputation of America.

Politicians Entangle Commerce

That politicians, bungling economic questions, have so entangled the commercial life of Europe that it is difficult to find either order or purpose there, is the opinion of Alan G. Goldsmith, chief of the western European division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, another speaker at the second day of the convention.

"Purely commercial or industrial questions are being handled by those whose knowledge of the broader aspect of financial, commercial, and economic problems is limited and adversely affected by internal political moves," he said. "The reparations situation is still the greatest question in Europe today and its solution is necessary before any pronounced basic improvements in conditions can take place."

Mr. Goldsmith, who is in Boston with 15 other representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to attend the convention, outlined the progress toward stability being made by European nations, particularly by Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Italy has entered the field of foreign trade more aggressively than before, with the result that the products of Italian industry are appearing in the distant markets of the world and conditions in Italy are rapidly returning to normal. Austrian reconstruction, according to Mr. Goldsmith, is being brought about under the direction of the League of Nations. Already the crown has been stabilized, governmental expenses have been reduced, and savings deposits increased more than 150 per cent. Under wise leadership Czechoslovakia has balanced the national budget and is leading the way in organizing Central Europe on the basis of the economic unity of that part of the world.

The occupation of the Ruhr, because it has hindered industrial life in that section, is causing a temporary increase in the business of certain French, Belgian and English concerns.

This, in the view of Mr. Goldsmith, is only a temporary prosperity. The elimination of Germany, as a purchasing and selling power from the markets of the world, eventually, will result unfavorably upon those markets.

Opportunity Awaits Capital

In this general reconstruction the exportation of American capital can play a great part, according to Grosvenor M. Jones, chief of the finance and investment division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,

immediate abandonment of all interest in those foreign contacts which had been haled with such joy during the dark days of 1921.

Ought to Help Advice

There are other aspects of this problem of due consideration and support to foreign business relations. For example, a feeling of hopelessness and resentment is frequently created in the overseas market by the adoption in the home office of absolutely inflexible rules regarding credits, terms of sale, prices, and the disposal of stocks on hand. Such rigid requirements prevent the foreign representative from adjusting his attitude to meet changing local conditions.

One of the advantages of having a representative abroad, especially a man who has been trained in the home organization, is the facility with which

adjusting will be the Rev. Murray Bartlett of Hobart and the Rev. W. F. Peirce of Kenyon. A special order of service will be held prepared by Rev. Dr. C. R. Stetson, rector of Trinity Church. There will be an academic procession made up of trustees, honorary and faculty of Trinity College and representatives of all colleges in and around New York.

WESLEYAN NAMES FACULTY MEMBERS

MIDDLEBURY, Conn., May 18—Four appointments to the Wesleyan University faculty were announced today. Bancroft W. Sitterly becomes assistant professor of astronomy. He was graduated from Princeton in 1917. Eugene P. Chase becomes assistant professor of history. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1916, was a Rhodes scholar and has been at Harvard since 1920 as a tutor.

Lane W. Lancaster becomes assistant professor of history. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan in 1919 and has been an instructor at University of Pennsylvania. George E. Raynor becomes assistant professor of mathematics. He is a graduate of Washington University and has been teaching at Princeton.

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An Atlas That Puts the Dickens Characters in Their Real Settings

THE lure of maps is all-pervading. Be they maps of prosaic modern cities or maps of visionary Treasure Islands, they afford infinite entertainment. For one thing, we are wont to read into maps our secret longings and see in them our most cherished images—colors more vivid than those of a drab world, contours more per-

fect as he makes his way to his little bedroom, which opens out of Mr. Winkle's. The compilers have even re-created Mr. Pickwick's house, to the very placing of some of the furniture. What more could a Dickensian ask? Hereafter—if he is the fortunate possessor of a copy of the "Dickens Atlas"—his reading of the "master"

1907, issued by the Dickens Fellowship, and it shows the general directions taken by the various tours; that to Maidstone, Rochester, Cobham, Gravesend and back to London; that to Dorking; that to Bury St. Edmunds and that to Ipswich; that to Bristol; and that to Bath. On May 12th, 1827, as you will remember, Joseph Smiggins,

Chatham, Bromley, wherever, the impressions of the Pickwickians differ materially from those of other travelers. Likewise, their adventures differ. For at Rochester occurred the Winkle dueling episode and various social adventures and misadventures, including the Jingle elopement with Mrs. Wardle; at Eatonsville Mr. Pickwick was privileged to participate in a borough election; at Ipswich came the never-to-be-forgotten encounter with the lady in the yellow curl papers. Oh, by all means follow the route laid down by the Pickwickians, either on foot or with the aid of the map, and rejoice if you can recover one such joyful experience as the Pickwickians enjoyed by the dozen.

Then, since you are travelling, do not fail to see the original of Mr. Pickwick's house. It seems that two houses have been indicated; but the compilers of the Atlas credit the authenticity of that on the road from Walsford to Amesbury, not far from prehistoric Stonehenge. A conjectural plan, by courtesy of "The Architect's Journal," has been evolved from the internal evidence of the book by H. B. Creswell, F. R. I. B. A. No detail is omitted, from Mr. Pickwick's "little room of state" on the ground floor to the "memorable two pair front" in the attic. And so we have the whole setting for Mr. Seth Pecksniff, architect and land surveyor, who yet lived principally on the labor and fees of his pupils and upon his tremendous reputation for respectability. He was a moral man; a grave man, a man of noble sentiments, and speech. He was a most exemplary man; full of virtuous precepts than a copy-book which may be remedied.

The Flower Festival at Ghent

Special Correspondence
GHENT is to the north of Europe what Florence is to Italy. It is the city of flowers and the city of historical monuments. A symbolist painter could very easily represent the old Flemish town by a picture showing its cathedral, St. Bavo, surrounded by flowers, for, in fact, it is especially characteristic on account of its ancient edifices and its floral culture.

The Florales Exhibition, otherwise the flower festival, which takes place every five years, held this year April 14-22, has again brought the capital of Flanders into marked pre-eminence. It must be remembered that the horticultural industry has been lovingly fostered and zealously practiced in Flanders for centuries, with most satisfactory results. No less than 350 years ago, De Lobel, a celebrated French botanist, who lived at the Court of James I, King of England, wrote as follows:

"I do not hesitate to acknowledge and declare, that in the matter of horticulture, the Flemings maintain the place of honor, because, in their country, there exists a greater number of different species and varieties of grasses and flowers, trees, shrubs and bushes, than are to be found in Greece, Spain, Germany, England, Italy or France."

Antwerp being already at that

expense is spared to satisfy the passion for flowers, which has been so extraordinarily developed among the Flemings who in this respect are unsurpassed by any other nation."

The Great War, which for four years threatened the frontiers of Belgium, threatened to ruin its horticultural industry. But the culture of flowers is inborn in the Flemish people. The hothouses and gardens have been re-furnished with new floral marvels and this year's Florales were celebrated with even more floral splendor than ever before; a gorgeous, magnificent kaleidoscope of brilliant colors. Former exhibitions, and more particularly that of the centenary in 1908, and the following one in 1913, had proved to all of the horticultural industry of Ghent was capable of doing.

The exhibition which has just closed was in all respects "splendid." It was at once a scene of incomparable beauty and luxurious floral wealth. During the week of the Florales at a meeting of the Belgo-American Chamber of Commerce, held at the very palace of the exhibition, the chairman, Mr. Heineman, an American citizen, agreed to visit the United States in order to persuade the members of its Government that, in point of fact, no plausible reason still exists for a longer maintenance of the decision against importing Belgian plants into that country.



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THE BOROUGH FROM ELEPHANT AND CASTLE TO LONDON BRIDGE

Pat, the Dublin Carman

PAT DICKINSON is a well-known character in Dublin, where he is very popular. His car is always clean and comfortable, and he has a particularly fine horse, but Pat himself is the chief attraction. He is bubbling over with genuine fun and wit. It is true that he is somewhat startled at an English friend of mine last year. She had enjoyed the drive in the Phoenix Park so much that wishing to be sure of being able to engage him again, she asked him his name. As she was writing it down he exclaimed suddenly, "Oh, please to stop, Ma'am, sure you're putting out me eye!" She has written Dickinson, instead of Dickinson. On their way to the park, they saw a baker's boy drop his basket of loaves, and Pat immediately called out, "It's glad I do to see that bread's down in these hard times."

As they were passing the Four Courts my friend asked him what that fine building was. Pat drew up his horse, and accosted a harrister, who, in wig and gown was standing at the entrance. "Would your Honor be so kind as to tell this fair lady what this fine building be?"

"Why, you rogue, you know as well as I do, that it's the Four Courts."

"To be sure, your Honor, and so it is, but I thought I'd like to have counsel's opinion free for once."

"Pat," said my friend, who is a brunette, "Might you not better have called me a dark lady?"

"Not at all, Ma'am," was his quick answer. "Sure and don't you be my fare?"

He told her that his father was a

farmer in Tipperary. "One day," he said, "he was driving a cow before him from the market, when up comes a cycle agent, and, ses he: 'Hello, ma man, and what did you give for that cow?' '£20,' ses me father. '£20! Just think of the grand bicycle you could have had for half that!' 'All very good,' ses me father, 'but it did be a cow I was wanting, and not a bicycle.' 'Yes, but just think what a fool you'd look going through the street, trying to ride a cow!' 'Arrah, that not half the fool I'd look goin' through the streets, tryin' to milk a bicycle!'"

"Another day, me father caught a tramp, runnin' off with one of his best hens. 'Drop that this min,' he said. 'Oh, Sir,' said the tramp, 'Sue I only did be takin' it for a lark.' 'Inade thin,' ses me father, 'but it's the uncommonly bad judge of poultry ye do be!'"

When Pat's fare was bidding him good-by, she gave him an extra half crown for his "good company." "No thank you, Ma'am," he said. "Sure and didn't you give me your company free?"

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

MAJESTIC NEXT WEEK
OPENING MONDAY EVENING
TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER
2:15 and 8:15

Jesse L. Lasky Presents

THE

Covered Wagon

"The Great American Picture at Last!"

Emerson Hough's Story

James Cruze Direction

A Paramount Picture

Fred Arundel's Orchestra

Dramatic and Musical Features

SEATS NOW ON SALE

David Belasco Saw
The FOOL

AND WIRED CHANNING POLLOCK:
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are the greatest play."

TIFFINS SQ. THEATRE
West 42nd St. Tues. 8:15
LAWRENCE, Wed. & Sat. 2:15
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE
in the New York "Success"
"SECRETS"

SAM HARRIS Tues. 4:30 P.M. W. of 42nd St. Sat. 8:15
MATINERS WED. & SAT.

OWEN DAVIS NEW PLAY

ICEBOUND

Staged by Sam Forrest.
"Should enjoy a long run at the Harris."

W. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

HUDSON W. 44 St. Tues. at 8:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S International Comedy
Matinee Wed. at 2:30

BRADY 14 ALION THE GREAT

"Incredibly enjoyable entertainment which has been long looked for." —F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

LIBERTY THEA. West 42nd St. Tues. 8:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANA

in the New American Song and Dance Show

BRADY 14 ALION THE GREAT

"First time in America." —F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

AT THE COPELEY THEATRE
Tel. Rock Bay 0101, 2nd Floor, Town
Fifteen's, Jordan's and Shepard's

ST. JAMES Mat. Tues. 8:30
Seats Downtown — Fifteen's, Jordan's and Shepard's

THE BRAT George A. Giese offers

Boston Stock Company in one of the

strangest and most comical

performances. The season's choice offering.

NEXT WEEK — "THE BROKEN WING."

SELWYN Tues. 8:30, Wed. and Sat. 2:15
Broadway and 49th Street
Mat. Tues. 8:30, Wed. and Sat. 2:15

GLOBE Broadway and 49th Street
Mat. Tues. 8:30, Wed. and Sat. 2:15

JACK ANDERSON'S New

comical comedy

With Lew Fields & Ann Pennington, Clifton

Webb, Chas. Judd, Lulu McConnell.

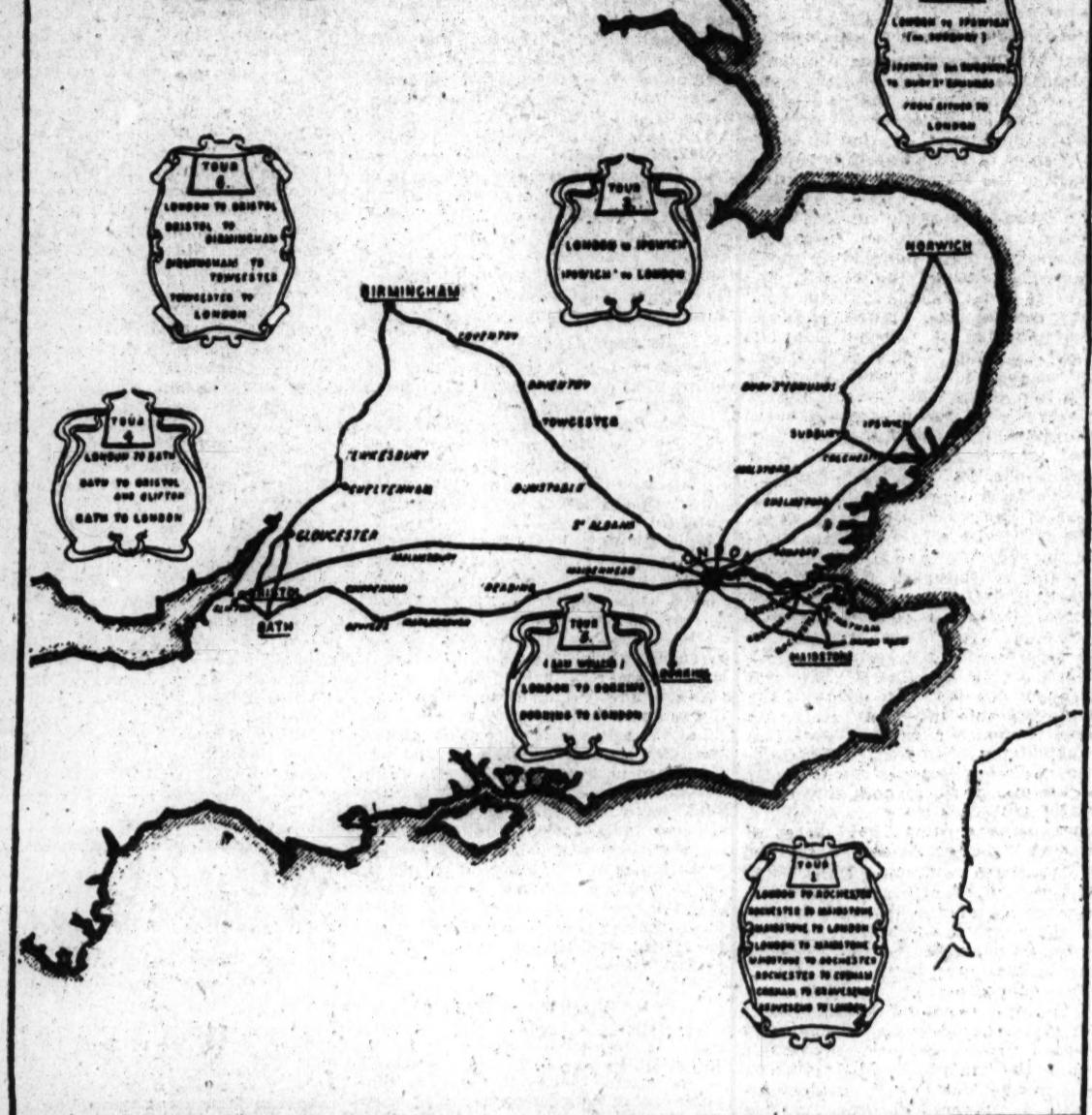
7th HEAVEN BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Tues. 8:30, Mat. Wed., Fri. 2:30

THE FOOL Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play

Now!

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THE SIX PICKWICKIAN TOURS



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fect, vistas more lovely. And there is no one to say us nay. Entrancing possibilities lurk in the intricacies of maps and never a rude rebuff to hinder our flights of fancy. But have you ever thought of maps which set down cartographically the characters of an author's imagination? Such a fascinating task has now been achieved by Albert A. Hopkins, editor of The American Dickensian, and Newbury Front Head. He has issued from the Hatton Garden Press, New York, their "Dickens Atlas," thereby opening up intriguing opportunities to every Dickensian.

Whether the enthusiast is to pursue his Dickens pilgrimage with the mind's eye, from his library chair at home, or whether he contemplates tramping over the actual ground in London or the provinces, his journey has been made astonishingly easy and delightful. Every clue has been followed up. For not only are there listed all the residences of Charles Dickens, both at home and abroad, but there are located those of many of his characters. Twelve London walks are proposed, carefully ar-

anged so that few persons can possess the treasure.

Suppose yourself starting out on a misty spring morning in London, on Walk XI, stretching from London Bridge to the Elephant and Castle, along the Borough High Street. As your motor bus bowls across London Bridge, lurching this way or that to avoid a tangle of traffic, you glimpse the towers of Southwark Cathedral and enter a district perhaps more closely packed with memories of Dickens and of his characters than with Shakespeare, whose Globe Theater, and with Chaucer, whose Tabard Inn, stood hard by. Many of the place names are reminiscent of Dickens, too: Dorset Street, Cinnam Street, Quilly Street, Quilly's Wharf being on the Surrey side of the Thames. Dickens, as a boy, had lodgings in Lant Street, which almost adjoins the site of the King's Bench Prison, in Great Suffolk Street. Across the Borough High Street was the Marshalsea Prison, which plays so prominent a part in both "Pickwick" and "Little Dorrit"; while the old White Hart Inn stood, until 1883, just alongside the Tabard Yard. Not so many years ago the George Inn was still there, or a part of it at least, hung round with its latticed galleries. It is a district so saturated with Dickens' traditions that we can almost see Little Dorrit, unheeding the shrill bicycle bells and the honking of the motors, dodging in and out of the crowd; Little Dorrit, who was born in the Marshalsea Prison and christened one Sunday afternoon when the turnkey, off duty, volunteered to carry her into St. George's Church.

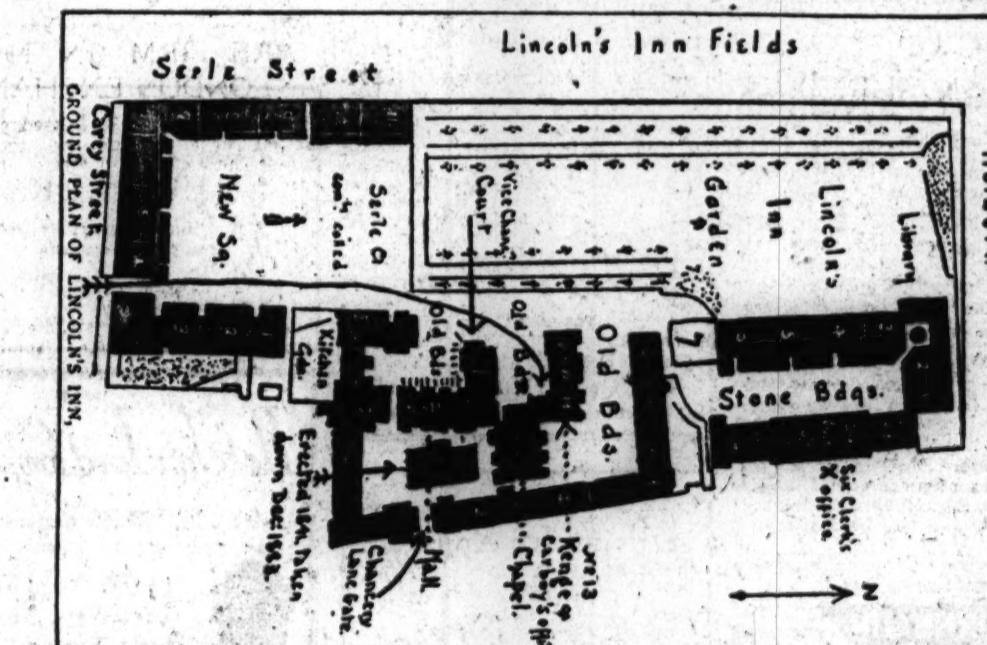
Or, perhaps you are going, instead, to Lincoln's Inn, to bring back for an hour or two the London of "Bleak House." Enter by the Chancery Lane gateway, in the building of which Ben Jonson is said to have acted as bricklayer, and make your way past the Hall and Old Buildings, in which Number 13 was the office of Kenge and Carboy, on past the end of New Square and into Lincoln's Inn Fields. The famous house, numbered 68, was the residence of Mr. Tulkington, Dedlock: "The old gentleman is rusty to look at . . . wears knee-breeches tied with ribbons, and garters or stockings; and reputed to have made good shift out of aristocratic marriage settlements." The stately old house, built after the design of Inigo Jones, was also the home of Dickens' great friend and biographer, John Forster, who occupied chambers there from 1834 to 1856. Here came Mr. Dickens, returned from a stay abroad, to read to a group of his friends from the manuscript of "The Chimes." That was in 1844 and, as nearly as the chance observer may judge, the house and the dusty square are little altered since. And Lincoln's Inn is only one of many Inns of Court which Dickens mentions. Grey's Inn, Staple Inn, a relic or two of Clifford's Inn, the Temple—all call for exploration and yield untold joys. But each demands, also, all one's time and thought. Why not follow the Pickwickians into the country, instead?

The map of the Six Pickwickian Tours is reproduced from the catalogue of the Pickwick Exhibition of

1907, issued by the Dickens Fellowship, and it shows the general directions taken by the various tours; that to Maidstone, Rochester, Cobham, Gravesend and back to London; that to Dorking; that to Bury St. Edmunds and that to Ipswich; that to Bristol; and that to Bath. On May 12th, 1827, as you will remember, Joseph Smiggins, issued by the Dickens Fellowship, and it shows the general directions taken by the various tours; that to Maidstone, Rochester, Cobham, Gravesend and back to London; that to Dorking; that to Bury St. Edmunds and that to Ipswich; that to Bristol; and that to Bath. On May 12th, 1827, as you will remember, Joseph Smiggins,

Chatham, Bromley, wherever, the impressions of the Pickwickians differ materially from those of other travelers. Likewise, their adventures differ. For at Rochester occurred the Winkle dueling episode and various social adventures and misadventures, including the Jingle elopement with Mrs. Wardle; at Eatonsville Mr. Pickwick was privileged to participate in a borough election; at Ipswich came the never-to-be-forgotten encounter with the lady in the yellow curl papers. Oh, by all means follow the route laid down by the Pickwickians, either on foot or with the aid of the map, and rejoice if you can recover one such joyful experience as the Pickwickians enjoyed by the dozen. Then, since you are travelling, do not fail to see the original of Mr. Pickwick's house. It seems that two houses have been indicated; but the compilers of the Atlas credit the authenticity of that on the road from Walsford to Amesbury, not far from prehistoric Stonehenge. A conjectural plan, by courtesy of "The Architect's Journal," has been evolved from the internal evidence of the book by H. B. Creswell, F. R. I. B. A. No detail is omitted, from Mr. Pickwick's "little room of state" on the ground floor to the "memorable two pair front" in the attic. And so we have the whole setting for Mr. Seth Pecksniff, architect and land surveyor, who yet lived principally on the labor and fees of his pupils and upon his tremendous reputation for respectability. He was a moral man; a grave man, a man of noble sentiments, and speech. He was a most exemplary man; full of virtuous precepts than a copy-book which may be remedied.

This brief survey merely outlines a few of the thrilling excursions which may be made with the aid of the Dickens' Atlas. Into many remote nooks and crannies of old London it will lead, to many quaint and curious parts of the country. It would be difficult to contrive a more delightful way for the Dickensian to spend his holidays than with the Atlas as guide, in or out of town. It is a simple enough idea, really, the making of this Atlas, though it represents a stupendous labor of love. It is one of those meticulous tasks which appear so simple that such wonders why he did not himself think of doing it. It is the first time that an Atlas has been contrived for the work of one man and around characters which are entirely fictitious. The Atlas is printed on ledger paper, so that the owner's notes may be erased easily when desired. No word of disappearance can possibly be uttered, unless one may say that it practically constitutes a crime to limit the edition of such a work to 175 copies for the United States and but 125 for England. This, fortunately, is a matter which may be remedied.



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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

FULTON Thea. W. 40th St. Tues. 8:15
LAWRENCE, Wed. & Sat. 2:15

SAM H. HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE
in the New York "Success"
"SECRETS"

SAM HARRIS Tues. 4:30 P.M. W. of 42nd St. Sat. 8:15
MATINERS WED. & SAT.

COMPARISON OF ROCK ISLAND AND ST. PAUL ROADS

Up to 1922 Former Shows Up
Better but Conditions Re-
versed in Last Year

A comparison of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is particularly pertinent because of a number of factors which these roads have in common.

Both are western roads, although Rock Island extends mainly southwest and St. Paul northwest. Neither has any financial affiliations such as exist between the Hill roads and formerly existed between the Harriman roads.

There is little or no water in the capitalization of either, nor is there any great surplus. Without regard to the investment issues of either, Rock Island common at 28 is selling about half way between St. Paul common, selling around 20, and St. Paul preferred, selling around 35. None of the three pays dividends.

The tentative valuation of Rock Island, as served on the company, works out a little better than par for the common. While St. Paul's valuation has not been officially presented, it has been finished, and will show about \$18,000,000 less than property account. With a surplus of \$22,500,000, St. Paul will have, on a valuation basis, a little more than enough to cover its common at par.

On the basis of mileage capitalization, Rock Island makes by far the better showing. It has outstanding \$17,407 stock a mile of road owned and St. Paul \$41,102. The total capitalization of Rock Island a mile of road owned is \$49,671, and of St. Paul \$63,848.

Operating Results

In the relationship of stock to total capitalization, Rock Island also makes a better showing. Its capital is divided between 35 per cent stock and 65 per cent debt, while that of St. Paul is divided between 29 per cent stock and 71 per cent debt.

It might be inferred that St. Paul costs more a mile than Rock Island, and the commission valuations show the inference to be justified. If St. Paul were earning as much on its cost as Rock Island, there would be little to choose between them, but it is not.

The following table is expressed in dollars a mile and is computed on the basis of average miles operated, so that it is not precisely comparable with figures on mileage capitalization:

Rock Island	1922	1921	1922	1921
Oper. rev.	\$1,281,612	\$1,126,530	\$1,126,530	\$1,057,578
Oper. exp.	12,381	14,672	11,750	11,828
Net rev...	3,021	3,054	3,489	1,740

In both years Rock Island had a larger operating revenue a mile of road and a larger net operating revenue, in spite of the fact that it is operating a property that values on a mileage basis only 78 per cent of St. Paul. On the other hand, the table shows that St. Paul improved its gross showing somewhat and its net considerably, while the gross results of Rock Island fell off quite seriously in 1922 and net slightly. This is material, as tending to show which way each road was moving last year.

These results, in their application to capital, compare similarly. Rock Island earned less than \$1 a share in 1922 on its common, compared with \$2.95 in 1921. St. Paul had a deficit after charges in 1922 amounting to \$6,143,168, compared with \$11,070,609 in 1921.

Recent Results

Operating results in the first quarter of 1923 show the same trends for both Rock Island and St. Paul. For the three months ended March 31, 1923, Rock Island reported a deficit after charges of \$1,468,521, compared with \$807,508 for the corresponding period of 1922.

St. Paul does not report monthly beyond net operating income, but this item for the first quarter of 1923 was \$3,972,465, compared with a net operating deficit of \$287,983 for the corresponding quarter of 1922.

Carrying the estimate further, St. Paul earned a little more than the first quarter's weighted proportion of charges in 1923, and had a deficit after the same quarter's charges in 1922 of about \$4,000,000.

To summarize the factors, Rock Island has a sounder capital structure than St. Paul. On an operating basis, Rock Island was doing much better than St. Paul, but for more than a year the former has regressed and the latter has progressed, until the situation is reversed in the first quarter of this year.

Comparing Rock Island common with the two St. Paul issues, on a speculative basis, a buyer of Rock Island has a margin of safety than a buyer of either class of St. Paul would be lacking. All St. Paul's disbursements are essential to its solvency, while Rock Island could retrace in an emergency by passing the dividend on both classes of preferred.

**COLUMBIA GAS &
ELECTRIC IN APRIL
SHOWS GOOD GAIN**

Columbia Gas & Electric April surplus after charges was \$715,491, an increase of \$223,448 over April, 1922. For the first four months surplus was \$3,082,398, an increase of \$806,785 over the corresponding period of last year.

1923	1922	
April gross	\$1,249,671	\$1,064,377
Net at tax	1,202,544	945,858
Sur. of charges	715,491	476,043
Final gross	7,284,683	6,113,342
Net at tax	5,082,398	4,275,613
Sur. of charges	3,023,269	2,275,113

April surplus after charges was equal to \$1.43 a share on 500,000 shares. \$100 par, while in four months the surplus was equal to \$6.16 a share on the \$100 stock.

President P. G. Gossler says that certificates for the new par shares will be ready for delivery on June 1 next.

The Gas & Electric Appliance Company, recently acquired by Columbia, had sales of appliances in April which were double those of April, 1922.

McCRORY STORES SALES MOUNTING

Revenue for First Four Months of
1923 Gains \$1,132,115

McCrory Stores Corporation's sales this year are about 25 per cent greater than a year ago, and it is estimated that sales for the year will aggregate \$22,000,000, as compared with \$17,123,252 for the year 1922. For the first four months of the present year revenue totaled \$5,721,731, as compared with \$3,589,518 for the corresponding period of last year.

This company operates a chain of 162 5-and-10-cent stores located in the eastern and southern states. A policy of expansion has been adopted and it is expected that about three or four additional properties will be opened this year, while there are about eight more in preparation.

McCrory Stores recently acquired leases on two additional properties in Youngstown, O., giving it a total of four. A new building involving the expenditure of about \$1,000,000 will be erected in Youngstown. New stores are in preparation at Warren and Cleveland, O.

Earnings of the company in the past have been satisfactory and are steadily increasing. Dividends of 1 per cent on the stock have been paid quarterly on the common issue and on March 1, last, a stock dividend of 10 per cent was paid. At the same time the directors departed from their usual practice and declared a quarterly disbursement of 1 per cent in cash, although it was said that it was not the intention of the company of changing the policy of paying dividends in stock.

Directors have adopted a policy of recapitalization and a special meeting of stockholders has been called for May 21, to ratify the plan.

NEW CALIFORNIA OIL FIELD TRIES TO STEM OUTPUT

LOS ANGELES, May 18—The Santa Fe Springs oil field has a hard time cutting production, due to the heavy pressure in wells. Even though four new producers added 22,000 barrels to initial production, the output was pinched down in the week ended May 5 to 8000 barrels less than the previous week. The field held back 20,000 barrels a day or 200,000 barrels during the week.

A field survey by state officials shows 95 flowing wells, 55 in Meyers sand, 38 in the Bell, and one in the Fox. There are 222 wells drilling, and 71 others located, rigged or being rigged. Of the drilling wells, 20 are already down to the Meyers sand, some more than 200 feet in the sand itself. This condition will increase and not diminish production despite attempts by producers to pinch down, and possibly may cause complete shut-down of a great number of producing wells.

The largest of the four wells completed at Santa Fe Springs last week was the Schaff-Noble Well No. 2, near Norfolk road. It was drilled to 4,501 feet, came in with estimated flow of 7000 barrels and increased under a heavy gas pressure until connected with a storage tank. It was then pinched down to meet the recent ruling of oil producers.

**VARIOUS ROADS
PLAN NEW ISSUES**

WASHINGTON, May 18—The Cleveland Union Terminal Company asks authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$15,000,000 50-year first mortgage sinking fund gold 5s.

The New York Central, Michigan Central, and "Big Four" roads have asked permission to assume obligation of \$17,340,000 New York Central five per cent equipment trust certificates. They propose to sell the certificates to J. P. Morgan & Co. at 95 and apply proceeds to purchase of equipment costing about \$23,200,938.

The Virginian Railway has asked permission to issue \$5,700,000 five per cent equipment trust certificates to be sold to the National City Company and Lee Higginson & Co. at 94.557.

LOS ANGELES HAS BUILDING BOOM

LOS ANGELES, May 18—Since May 1 new building projects in this city involving about \$35,000,000 have been announced. The amounts involved in mortgages and trust deeds recorded in Los Angeles county in six months to March 31, last, exceeded the previous three months by 40 per cent. The assessed value of all real estate and improvements is about \$1,000,000,000, the actual value about \$2,000,000,000.

At the present rate the end of this year will find 84 per cent of the real estate in the county mortgaged, assuming the average basis of loans to be 50 per cent of the full value.

About half of the value of all real estate in the county is in the city of Los Angeles.

PULLMAN CO. TO ELIMINATE WASTE

CHICAGO, May 17—A campaign has been started to eliminate waste in all departments of the Pullman company throughout the country. E. F. Carr, president announced today.

This economical efficiency is expected to save the company millions of dollars in the purchase of supplies, he said, adding that if each car cleaner saved a bar of soap a week, the annual saving would be \$12,500. "Pullman housekeeping" figures show an average expense of \$240 a car a year.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

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Sur. of charges	715,491	476,043
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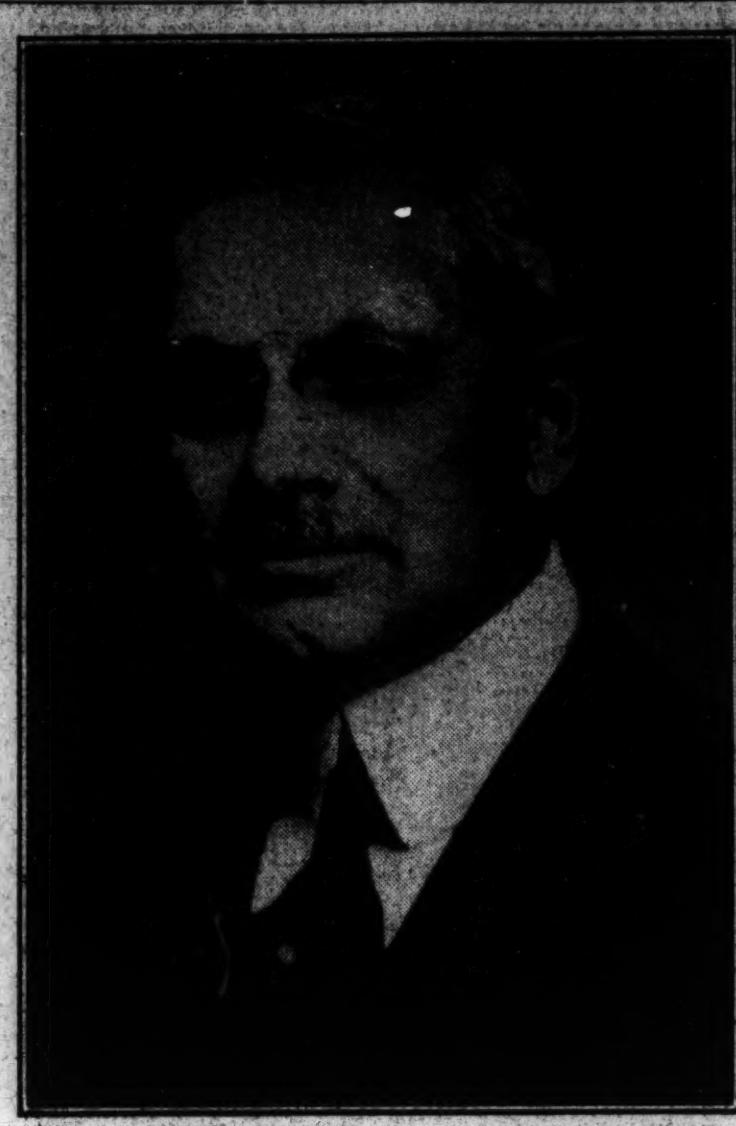


Photo by Ira L. Hill's Studio

Theodore F. Merschel

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR YEAR'S OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Company One of Few to Meet
Deflation Period Without
New Financing

The American Beet Sugar Company's outlook for this year is bright. This company was one of the few that came through the period of deflation without finding it necessary to do any financing; no funded indebtedness nor bank loans outstanding.

For the year ended March 31, last, the company had a surplus after preferred dividends of \$358,689, as compared with a deficit of \$2,934,040 for the preceding year. Earnings were equivalent to 3.92 per cent on the \$15,000,000 of common stock.

"Carry-Over" Valuable

Sugar carried over amounted to 298,000 bags, which was carried on the balance sheet at \$1,372,325 or about \$4.61 a bag of 100 pounds. The company should average about \$5 a bag profit for this sugar which was carried over at a conservative figure. This would mean a profit of about \$1,490,000 for unsold sugar to begin the year with.

Acreage planted this season will be larger and total production is estimated at 800,000 bags. Production for the year ended March 31, last, was 722,887 bags, and the carry-over from the preceding year was 410,000 bags.

The concern has contracted for 15,000 acres in the Arkansas valley of Colorado, while last reports indicated that around 5495 acres had been contracted for in Nebraska and that about 1000 additional acres would be obtained. Conditions in California indicate that not more than 13,000 acres will be secured for the Oxnard factory. Total acreage will be around 34,000 to 35,000 acres.

Dividend Prospects

Dividends have been looked for on American Beet Sugar stock ever since the recent rise in sugar prices. The company, due to its strong cash position, is able to resume payments and a distribution in the near future would not be surprising. The last payment on the common stock was at the rate of 2 per cent quarterly made Jan. 31, 1921.

The company owns 27,427 acres of land, and has under lease 13,554 acres. Of this latter amount, 12,363 acres held near Rocky Ford and 633 acres held near Lamar were acquired on long-term leases and used for range purposes for cattle to be fed at the factory feed yards. Having discontinued the feeding of stock, these lands are now sub-leased, and the company is at no expense in retaining them. American Beet operates six factories. The normal run of a factory is about 100 days from the beginning of a beet harvest to its end.

The company has outstanding \$5,000,000 of 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock and \$15,000,000 of common of \$100 par value. Dividends on the preferred have been paid regularly since the incorporation of the company in 1889.

GILT-EDGE SHARES ARE FIRM ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE

WASHINGTON, May 17—Gift-edged securities were firm on the stock exchange here today. Better feeling was caused by the fact that the £20,000,000 Indian loan was about half subscribed, which met all expectations. Gold bullion securities were unchanged.

The New York Central, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis will have guarantee payment of interest and principal.

The New York Central, Michigan Central and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis asked permission to issue \$17,340,000 of 5 per cent equipment trust certificates, to assist the New York Central in providing equipment.

It was decided not to give up the control plan merely because the federation objected to it. The plain question at issue now is whether the cotton trade shall set up a control board.

Although the federation objects to it, it is felt that the control plan will be the only satisfactory method. It was held that the federation proposed no statesman-like policy, but had already appropriated many of the emergency committee's ideas.

James Crinion, president of the Cardrona Workers' Amalgamation, who attended the federation meeting on May 15, wanted to know why in times of reduced production operators' representatives were not called to help, because the trade's prosperity was as much their concern as that of employers. The situation remains thus for consideration until after the Whitman Holiday, when a decision will be made.

CHINESE LOAN IN PROSPECT

LOS ANGELES, May 18—Harbor fisheries here caught and packed 464,000 barrels of sardines, or 8,000,000 pounds in the season just closed. This is believed to be a world's record, and Los Angeles is thought to be America's largest fishing port now. A total of 5,772,294 pounds of fish was handled through its wholesale markets and canneries in April, 4,512,819 pounds being sardines.

Shark meat is the latest thing in Los Angeles markets. Officials of the Fishermen's Bureau consider the white meat of the shark a great delicacy.

About 118,300 in 1921, \$3,796,500.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company, show contracts awarded in the week ending May 15, 1923, as \$8,505,400. In the corresponding period of 1922 they were

\$7,118,300; in 1921, \$3,796,500.

CONSERVATIVE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

As a result of this, Government operation

Among the Railroads</h2

RUBBER STOCKS HAVE BIG SHARE OF DEPRECIATION

MOTOR ISSUES ALSO DECLINE SUBSTANTIALLY IN MARKET REACTION

—Representative Losses

Motor and rubber shares probably have depreciated in the recent decline in the stock market to as great an extent as any other group of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysis of the price ranges of 20 representative motor and rubber common stocks shows that from this year's early low prices to their subsequent highs, advances of from 1% to more than 39 points were recorded.

From these high levels, however, prices have since declined to a point where in a number of cases the earlier advances have been completely wiped out, and in most other instances current prices are only slightly above the year's lows.

The following tabulation of 13 motor and seven rubber common stocks shows this year's high and low prices, Wednesday's close, decline from the highs and the relation of current prices to the year's low:

	Underneath			
	This year's	Worst	High	Low
Chandler	61%	76	14	14
Gen. Motors	13%	174	154	124
Hudson	22	30	23	17
Huppm	58%	92	74	1
Mack Trucks	58%	92	78	15
Maxwell "A"	4%	62	15	12
Moore	17%	26	16	14
Nash	75%	114	98	16
Packard	104%	135	13	2
Studebaker	109%	128	110%	16
White	48%	60	52	37
Willys-Overland	6%	84	76	16
Auto. Rubber	11	14	13	1
Fisk	11	14	13	5
Goodrich	32%	40	32	7
Kidley-Springfield	68%	82	49	13
Goodwill	26%	31	27	4
Lee	51%	64	51	13
U S Rubber	51%	64	51	13

In normal years both the motor and rubber companies enjoy their best earnings in the second and third quarters and as a result this group of stocks usually begins to advance early in the spring and continues until there are indications of curtailed operations.

The rise in these shares this year has been halted earlier than had been anticipated, but not because of indications of lessened activity. As a matter of fact, while most trade authorities confidently predict a slowing down in the motor and rubber industries some time in the latter half, there are as yet no definite indications of slackening demand.

CITIES' SERVICE EARNINGS ON LARGER SCALE

The statement of earnings of the Cities' Service Company for the 12 months ended April 30, 1928, showed gross amounting to \$16,003,548 which compared with \$12,688,908 in the corresponding period of 1927.

Net earnings were \$15,528,247 as compared with \$12,229,894, and net to stock was \$12,899,007 as compared with \$10,056,102. Net to common stock and reserves amounted to \$8,050,881 as compared with \$6,205,591 in the preceding 12 months.

In the 12 months' period the preferred dividend was earned 2.63 times, as compared with 2.07 times in the 12 months ended with April 30, 1927; while the percentage earned on the average amount of common stock outstanding was 17.28 compared with 11.20. Net to common stock and reserves for the month of April, 1928, was \$1,043,426 which compared with \$752,462 earned in April, 1927.

PAPER CONCERN'S EARNINGS BIG

The International Paper Company earned about \$850,000 in March and April. This is at the rate of about \$18 annually on 199,230 shares of common stock outstanding. Of the two months, March was slightly more profitable, earnings available for dividends amounting to about \$435,000.

Notes payable amounting to \$13,600,000 as of Dec. 31, last, have been cut about \$2,000,000. It is expected that they will be further reduced by \$2,000,000 within the next six months.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared a regular dividend of 50 cents per share June 30 to stock of record June 30. The last quarterly payment was \$1 a share.

United Paper Board declared a dividend on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 7. The dividend is to apply for the fiscal year ended May 26, 1928. Dividends have been paid on the preferred since 1922, except the practice of declaring quarterly payments was discontinued.

The Fleischmann Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1. An extra dividend of 50 cents was also declared to apply on the October quarter, payable Oct. 1.

City Investing Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2% per cent on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred, both payable July 3 to stock of record June 27.

Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 20.

Westinghouse Manufacturing Company has declared two dividends of 15 each on the preferred stock, the total payment of \$4 to be made June 1 to stock of record May 17. Last March the company paid dividends of 15 each on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record June 1, 1922, to Aug. 1922.

Quaker Oats Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the common stock, payable July 2 to stock of record July 2. Three months ago 2% per cent was declared. The regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred was also declared, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Mothererde Coalition Mines declared the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents payable June 30 to stock of record June 8.

Pinkard Motor declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record June 15.

Chevrolet Manufacturing Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$5.50 on the common and 11.75 on the preferred, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 4.

BUSINESS LULL WINS APPROVAL

Boston Bank Belives Unfavorable Situation Avoided

The last month has seen a softening in general business conditions in volume and value, according to the First National Bank of Boston. Bank clearings show a slight decrease from the previous month, while general prices receded very slightly. This slackening in the business movement is borne out by the reported increase in the federal reserve percentage during the last two weeks. The banks remain in a comfortable position, and find little need for the rediscounting service of the federal reserve.

On the other hand, car loadings continued to show a progressive gain throughout April, and the resulting shortage in freight cars acts as a real hindrance to a free business movement.

The upward movement of the stock market appears to have been halted for the time being, and general stock prices indicate that the extraordinary production activity of the country has been discounted.

The federal reserve index of 22 industries indicates the highest production activity on record, and this is accompanied by a 12 per cent deficit in the labor supply, according to the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. This great activity has been accomplished without noticeable strain on the credit structure.

While demand for goods generally continues to be firm, buying caution is evidenced by the gradual disappearance of premiums for steel deliveries. Wholesale buying and booking by manufacturers for future deliveries are light. Mail order sales and retail trade throughout the country have shown increased strength.

The present lull in business is considered healthy, in that it prevents duplicate orders and a runaway market, particularly in view of the apparent peak production.

NORWEGIAN TRADE IS SATISFACTORY

Most Industries Are Improving —Unemployment Less

CHRISTIANIA, May 17—According to a statement made by the secretary of the Shipowners Association at Christiania the present economic conditions of Norway prove to be satisfactory in spite of the fact that two of the larger banks have met with difficulties lately.

Agricultural industries are steadily

improving, and the import of agricultural machinery is increasing at the same time as imports of agricultural products decrease. Various industries are likewise in a better condition, and the export of wood pulp, cellulose and paper is large and brings high prices.

Unemployment is steadily being reduced and at the present time there are less than 10,000 unemployed in the country. Shipping is better than last year, as practically all the ships are now in operation. The fisheries have been excellent this year and the profits in all probability will be record-breaking. Whaling has been giving good results.

Mining shows increased activity. The last report of the Sydvaranger Corporation states that operation is now profitable and that it will be considerably increased next year. General trade conditions are also improving as shown by the fact that imports on the increase.

It is finally emphasized in the statement that there is plenty of money in the country and that banking conditions on the whole are sound.

DUMPING OF GERMAN GOODS LIKELY AGAIN

LONDON, May 18—Germans can never dump of goods abroad, because export control has been removed from most articles. When marks were 20,000 to the dollar, manufacturers represented to the German Government that they could not compete in world markets because of high production costs. The Government agreed to remove price multiplication and fixing where many wares were exported and where there was heavy taxation on own manufacturers.

Since then the mark has fallen half of its value, making extensive dumping possible.

It is likely to be of short duration, because Germans have not large stocks of wares available.

EFFORT TO REVIVE AMERICAN RAILS IN LONDON LIST

LONDON, May 18—Firms in the American section of the market on the London Stock Exchange are making efforts to revive the American rail department by publishing statistics of traffic and earnings of rails which were popular in pre-war times.

Dealers with strong American connections are now busier with post-war loans floated in New York, such as the Dutch East Indies and Brazil loan, than rails.

Interest in rails has been stunted by limiting dividends and by irregular exchange.

CHINESE BRIGAND AFFAIR HOLDS UP DEBT PARLEYS

LONDON, May 18—Negotiations for the consolidation of the unsecured Chinese debt, recently proceeding propitiously here, were interrupted by the news of the brigand outrage.

It was these negotiations to which Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs McNeill referred in Parliament when he said: "The four banking groups which constitute the consortium are, with the approval of their respective governments, about to examine the question of consolidations."

This is the first official intimation of such a move by the consortium.

TELEPHONE HAS NOT FELT STOCK REACTION MUCH

Earnings Expand and Present Dividend Considered Secure—Bond Issue Possibility

The last month has seen a softening in general business conditions in volume and value, according to the First National Bank of Boston. Bank clearings show a slight decrease from the previous month, while general prices receded very slightly. This slackening in the business movement is borne out by the reported increase in the federal reserve percentage during the last two weeks. The banks remain in a comfortable position, and find little need for the rediscounting service of the federal reserve.

For the quarter ended March 31, 1928, earnings equaled \$2.87 a share, or at the annual rate of \$11.48. This rate is slightly better than the showing of the last two years. The margin of safety above the \$9 dividend is now running at about the same ratio as when the stock was paying \$8 annually.

Dividend Outlook

According to a recent statement of H. B. Thayer, president, the present dividend is secure. At no time in the present century has the dividend been reduced. All changes have been upward with the advance in the cost of living.

Rumors to the effect that the company is to do new financing in the near future are officially denied. At any rate there will be no new stock issue this year as it has been officially said that there would be no additional stock sold this year. The next financing of the concern will probably be by the bond route because the financial structure of the company now consists of about 24 per cent bonds and 76 per cent stock.

Bonds Would Be Popular

This ratio has placed the balance sheet in a very favorable position for the issue of bonds and with the money market in an easy condition, and the promise of a similar future, a bond issue by the company should meet ready absorption at a low rate.

The fact, however, that the final payment of \$40 on the recent stock issue of \$115,000,000 is not due until July 2, 1928, following a similar payment of \$40 in 1921, would indicate that there is no immediate financing needed.

The payments on the stock issue this year, therefore, will amount to more than \$80,000,000. At the end of 1922 the company had approximately \$100,000,000 in net quick assets, more than double that at the close of the previous year and by far the largest balance of any year in its existence.

Current liabilities totaled less than \$30,000,000, and about half of this was dividends payable.

NET ON NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMMON EQUALS \$8.07 A SHARE

New York Telephone Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, shows net profits of \$16,963,832 after charges and taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$8.07 a share earned on the \$204,692,000 common stock. This compares with \$13,244,548, or \$6.47 on the same capital in 1927.

Income account for 1928, compares as follows:

1922	1921
\$105,612,619	\$19,605,268
55,738,797	38,205,748
13,244,548	11,494,500
1,720,134	9,365,516
25,613,006	21,352,086
Interest	8,645,174
Net prof.	16,963,832
Com. divs.	16,275,360
Surplus	153,741
P & I sur.	32,785,234

Plant additions and construction work in progress during the year called for an outlay of \$104,000,000, and President H. F. Thurber estimates the company must spend \$300,000,000 for new facilities within the next five years.

Total assets on Dec. 31, 1922, amounted to \$516,144,808. Total telephone operating revenue was \$109,612,619, and the operating expenses were \$95,738,797.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, May 18—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

May 16	May 9
\$33,087,558	\$33,088,363
Total reserves	\$1,181,420

See by gov. off. 360,290 355,627

All other 327,131 336,350

Total 657,421 691,975

Bill. not in open mar. 281,609 266,992

Total bills on hand 785,940 962,009

Monetary holdings 1,081,200 1,081,200

F H notes act. circ. 2,222,998 2,241,519

Ratios of total reserve to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 15 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of May 16, 1928, compared with the previous week and a year ago:

May 16	May 9	1922	1921

18TH AMENDMENT ELIMINATES TRAMP

Vagrant Army, Which Formerly Passed Through Baltimore, Gave Saloon as Cause

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The tramp is gone. Here on a route between the north and south there has been at this season in past years a steadily moving army of vagrants, passing with the regularity of the migratory birds. Most of these men described themselves as victims of overindulgence in liquor, some maintaining they were driven to this by adversity, others that they had lost all sense of home as a result of sprees that made them more willing to be among strangers than to suffer the shame of facing home-town acquaintances.

Here, growing out of sympathy, have sprung up institutions and organizations that extend a helping hand in various ways. There is an inn where chopping a few pieces of wood will earn a hungry man food and where a little more chopping is rewarded by lodging. Other places give free, or almost free, food and shelter.

E. W. Coe, superintendent of the inn, says that the hobo and tramp are gone.

In days gone by there was much stealing of rides on freight cars. H. L. Denton, superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad police, finds this has ceased.

Henry F. Broening, president of the Federation of Labor, is rejoicing in the elimination of the beggar and tramp problem from the city. He believes that the general improvement of laboring conditions for the unskilled as well as for the skilled has helped to bring this about.

The strict enforcement of compulsory work-regulations during the war inculcated industrious propensities in some men, formerly beggars.

The city almshouse is no longer a stopping place for vagrants.

George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, feels certain that this change is due to the fact that the saloon, the source of vagrancy, has been closed by prohibition.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT BUYS MOTOR VEHICLES

BOMBAY, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Afghan Government has been buying a large number of motor lorries and touring cars from India lately, and it is said that a very expensive limousine is shortly expected at Kabul for the Amir's personal use.

Reports have reached India somewhat frequently of late of the insecurity of caravans traveling between Kabul and Jalalabad, owing to bands of robbers from the valleys running up, who lie in wait for stragglers and loot them. A few days ago a more serious attack on the main caravan trail was made and caravans and furs were taken away.

WINNIPEG TO OBSERVE A SUGARLESS DAY

WINNIPEG, Man., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—In protest against the steady increase in the price of sugar, Canadian women, at the instance of the women's labor league of Winnipeg, may observe May 19 as "sugarless day." Officials of the league are endeavoring to arrange a boycott on sugar and to that end are in communication with women's organizations in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and other leading Canadian centers.

Mrs. Helen Armstrong, president of the league, stated that the boycott already was in effect in many homes and that she could cite many instances where the use of sugar had been totally suspended.

20 P. C. MONTHLY ALIEN LIMIT HELD TO RESULT IN HARSHIP

Immigrant Families, After "Burning Bridges Behind," Frequently Forced to Return Because Quota Filled

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, May 17—Resolutions just adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States propose that the immigration quotas be increased to 5 per cent. The additional 2 per cent, however, is to be derived by the process of selection. By adopting those resolutions the Chamber of Commerce recognized that there is something more than an economic question involved in immigration, something more important than the mere barter of labor as if it were a commodity to be purchased at the lowest possible price.

The sociological and humanitarian sides of the question have usually been subordinated to the demand for cheap labor and to the vicissitudes of politics in the immigration legislation of the last decade. Even the 3 per cent quota act was made unnecessarily harsh by the insertion of a provision that no more than one-fifth of the annual quota from any country may be admitted in one month. As a result of that single provision, it is impossible for any immigrant, exceeding the maximum of those from countries from which there is little likelihood that either the annual or monthly quotas will be filled, to tell whether the person will be admitted or not on arrival at an American port.

Ships Race to Port

Time after time there has been the spectacle of ships loaded with immigrants racing to get into an American port, and the losing ship has to carry back its would-be immigrants because the winner had deposited enough to complete the quota. In other words, because of the application of this 20 per cent rule, it sometimes happens that more than 1000 persons who have uprooted themselves completely from their native land, and have undertaken an ocean voyage, discover when they arrive that the American visa on their passports does not entitle them to land. Frequently whole families are sent back to a life of poverty in their native lands, having dissipated their material wealth on a fruitless journey.

Equal Citizenship Act

Another complication in the immigration problem has been brought about by the "equal citizenship act," which is retroactive. Until that act was passed, the wife of a man who had come to the United States and had acquired American citizenship through naturalization was entitled to come here as a citizen herself. Her minor children were also regarded as citizens when they got over here. But under the Cable Act, wives are no longer American citizens until they too become naturalized, and they can be and are excluded and not allowed to join their husbands unless they can get in under the quota. That is the reason why the American consul at Warsaw is putting wives going to join their husbands head of all others in the matter of visas for the 1923-1924 quota of Russian emigrants.

It is part of the legislative history of the act that Congress never contemplated such harsh results from the 20 per cent monthly provision. The intention was to have the matter of fixing quotas controlled by the American consuls who were to be limited in visas they could issue, but that immigrants who had visas could enter, unless barred by moral or physical defects, and those who had no visas were to be excluded.

Another peculiarity of the law, as it is interpreted in the regulations of the Bureau of Immigration, which has operated harshly upon immigrants to America, is that provision which fixes nationality on the country in which the person is born. Immigrants come to America from every quarter of the globe, and reach many different ports. Frequently they do not sail from the land in which they were born and it is absolutely impossible for anyone to tell them in advance whether or not they will suffer the misfortune of being debarred.

Families Separated

The percentage limitation law says of course of birth," and that phrase has been interpreted literally by the immigration authorities, although many lawyers hold that it could mean "nationality at the time of birth" as distinguished from nationality subsequently acquired by naturalization in other countries. The operation of this provision, as it has been construed, has been the cause of pathetic separations in families. Husbands have arrived in this country only to discover that their wives must be excluded because they were born in countries whose quotas have been exhausted. Children born while their parents were traveling abroad have been excluded for like cause.

Congress has declared that the doors to America shall be partially

Situation in Congress
Prompted, probably by humanitarian reasoning, some judges have attempted to take the extraordinary course of denying citizenship to aliens, otherwise acceptable, simply because their wives were not in the United States. There is nothing in the naturalization law which provides for such proscription, and the experience of the past has shown that it has usually been rather difficult for wives to come to the United States if the husband was not naturalized. But this course, pursued by some federal judges in New York in refusing naturalization to men whose wives were not here, has been condemned by persons who find in that rule only an additional hardship upon the immigrants.

The monthly quota provision of the act has worked in such a manner that there is little doubt that Congress would have amended the law by striking it out if there had been time during the short session to take such action. Unfortunately, however, there was such a determined drive on the part of various industrial organizations to obtain other amendments to the act so as to let down the bars to cheap labor, that those in charge of legislation did not dare to bring the subject up, knowing that it would lead to a prolonged and bitter fight on the floor of the House.

RAILWAYMEN ASK MORE PAY IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., May 11 (Special Correspondence)—The United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees in Canada has filed the customary 60 days' notice with the Railway Association of Canada that increases in the rates of pay for its members are to be sought. Mr. Aspinwall, secretary of the central committee, said the rates paid to this class of workers were much lower than those paid on United States railroads and his committee felt itself justified in asking for the increases.

Trackmen in Canada at present receive 36 cents an hour the first year and 38 cents subsequently. Bridemen are paid 46 cents an hour the first year, the maximum after three years' service being 56 cents an hour. Similarly carpenters start at 56 cents an hour, after one year receiving a maximum of 60 cents an hour.

The Play Movement in America

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

This is to express our very sincere appreciation of the excellent editorial, "The Call of the Great Outdoors," in The Christian Science Monitor of May 1, which featured the work of the Play-ground and Recreation Association of America.

Your interest in the play movement as expressed in this editorial and in your news stories will doubtless serve to stimulate your readers to a desire for the wholesome recreational activities and will prove a decided boost to the play movement in general.

W. W. PANGBURN,

515 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

May 8, 1923.

Fallacies Regarding

the Arctic Regions

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

I am a great admirer of your paper, maintaining that it is the best newspaper in the United States. Your polar editorial of March 15 is far above the average of such editorials, and still it is a combination of fact and folklore. After several sound observations fully justified, for the most part, by the other extreme in saying, "Even mid-summer night north of the arctic circle is none too warm for comfort." There you are in the realm of legend and hero tale. Of course, it is cold in the Arctic on mountain tops and fairly chilly near the sea. But there are millions of square miles of land in the Arctic and here the July temperature outside night is likely to be higher than in Boston or New York. Take, for instance, weather bureau records of Fort Yukon, Alaska. It is not an uncommon July day that ranges from 90 degrees above zero to 70 degrees at midday. The maximum record is 104 degrees in the shade, which means about 120 degrees in the sun. You forget not only the high noon temperature but also the fact that the sun in the polar regions does not set at night.

The educated man of today gets most of his ideas about the polar regions not from the leaders of thought in Greek and Roman times. A hypothetical case will make my meaning clear.

Let us say that you start Peary's books, having in your mind at the beginning among others the following ideas: (a) polar bears live in snow houses in winter; (b) insect life is absent because of the

fact that the temperature is below zero; (c) the polar regions are the home of the Eskimos; (d) the polar regions are the home of the Arctic fox; (e) Eskimos drink oil. In a five-minute conversation you could have ascertained from Admiral Peary by asking the appropriate questions that all these notions are wrong, but you might read his published works ever so carefully and still not learn the end from your mind all that he had enumerated about. Peary had no intention to deceive and his books are truthful, but he simply did not think of explicitly contradicting these beliefs. They had vanished from his mind through years of experience and there was no one to suggest to him that he try to remove them from the public mind.

My little book, "The Northward Course of Empire," contains not only the ideas which I mean to be constructive, but also a systematic offensive against the popular beliefs.

VILHELMAR STEFANSSON,

Broadway at 158th Street, New York.

April 23, 1923.

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To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

This is to express our very sincere appreciation of the excellent editorial, "The Call of the Great Outdoors," in The Christian Science Monitor of May 1, which featured the work of the Play-ground and Recreation Association of America.

Your interest in the play movement as

expressed in this editorial and in your

news stories will doubtless serve to

stimulate your readers to a desire for

the wholesome recreational activities

and will prove a decided boost to the

play movement in general.

W. W. PANGBURN,

515 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

May 8, 1923.

Let us say that you start Peary's books, having in your mind at the beginning among others the following ideas: (a) polar bears live in snow houses in winter;

(b) insect life is absent because of the

fact that the temperature is below zero;

(

COTTON GROWERS TOLD TO COMBINE

Governor of South Carolina Declares Co-operative Marketing Is Essential to Industry

DAWSON, Ga., May 14 (By The Associated Press)—The southern cotton farmer "may be a fool part of the time," but he is not going to remain one, Gov. Thomas G. McLeod of South Carolina told a gathering of farmers here in an address on co-operative marketing. He gave the opinion that the United States Government could well afford to spend untold millions of dollars to exterminate the cotton boll weevil.

"Co-operative marketing is something more than an attempt to organise the producers of cotton," he said. "If it does not rest on sound economic principles; if it does not justify the

A New Bridge Crosses the Columbia at Kennewick and Pasco

Spokane, Wash.

Special Correspondence

THOUSANDS of automobile tourists from the middle west, far east, and from the south, who have annually endured delay and inconvenience in crossing the Columbia River at Kennewick and Pasco, Wash., will be grateful to know that the river at this point is now spanned by a beautiful substantial bridge, which replaces the ferry.

The State not being in a position to finance the construction of the bridge, stock was sold to 1400 purchasers residing in 17 Washington towns. The State plans to take over the bridge eventually and maintain it for the use of the public free of charge; it is now a toll bridge. It was recently dedicated with a baptism of the waters of the Columbia, the ceremony being performed by Lieut.-Gov. W. J. Coyle, representing Governor Hart, while

thousands of spectators from many cities and towns of Washington and Idaho looked on.

The bridge is on the principal highway connecting the eastern and western portions of the State. It required 11 months to complete its construction, at a total cost of \$450,000. Its length is 2300 feet, including the approaches. One thousand tons of steel and 5200 yards of concrete were used in its construction. The steel structure is 1408 feet in length, the longest span being 432 feet. The deck is 54 feet above extreme high water mark and 75 feet above low water mark. The height from the foundation of the middle pier to the top of the steel structure is 185 feet. Toll receipts show that traffic over the bridge is already assuming goodly proportions. In January they totaled \$2184.53, cars being charged \$1 each; in February, \$2185.65; in March, \$2220.30. Receipts for one day, April 1, were \$360.

LAW ENFORCEMENT WARNING SOUNDED

David Starr Jordan Advises Unity Between California Drys Urging Aggressive Methods

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9 (Special Correspondence)—That the importance of prohibition law enforcement will test with increasing discrimination the utility of dry organizations in California was the observation of Dr. David Starr Jordan, formerly president of Stanford University in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. The penchant for mere organization, the ease of continuing in old ruts rather than effecting brisk realignments to meet new conditions are declared to be tendencies that prohibition agencies in this State must guard against if the priceless victory won by California drys is to be held securely.

Dr. Jordan, who is an honorary president of the State Law Enforcement League, said.

In my judgment the eighteenth prohibition amendment will never be repealed, but the law with its enforcement is not only endangered but weakened. The manner of its enforcement therefore becomes the measure of its effectiveness in state and nation. California should be a model of law enforcement because state and federal law have been happily blended to present a united front of national and local machinery charged with upholding prohibition.

New Procedure Needed

Those agencies which helped put over the prohibition cause in California, such as the Anti-Saloon League and the State Law Enforcement League, must realize that a new procedure is now necessary. Virulent, aggressive action and constructive assistance of law-enforcing agencies must figure in the new order of things. In the two agencies named, the Law Enforcement League is in much happier position because it aims to fulfill the requirements of a post-campaign organization. It actually goes on the field where the bootlegger is ferrets him out, initiates abatement proceedings, makes dry surveys for communities, assists the flying squadrons and does active work in law-enforcement.

In other words the present condition which the prohibition movement has developed is exactly and effectively met by action at the place of violation, by law enforcement; and that has been the work of the Enforcement League for the past several years. Today, however, the enforcement of this kind of "organization work" is needed, and the only kind that is of value.

The Anti-Saloon League seems gauged on more conservative lines. Supported almost exclusively by the churches, it has maintained an indefinite, offhanded, an assumptive indifference to other organizations engaged in prohibition work in the State, pleading supposed danger of divided authority as in the case of Dr. Briggs' recent editorial pronouncement against the flying squadron and in the "Anti-Saloon League's surprising opposition to certain activities of Capt. Edmund F. Hobson, who has started a campaign in California for a collegiate study of alcohol in the Alcohol Research Educational Association.

War of Petty Politics

There is just one issue before the prohibition cause today and that is law enforcement. Too much attention to nonessentials, petty jealousy and a certain splendid aloofness on the part of any dry organization is a time-waster. The non monopoly in this work. On operation, it will compromise the position or organization plan of individual prohibition law-enforcing agencies. It undoubtedly would advance the cause of the drys in California. After all, that is not the chief objective, which must be kept free from the cluttering trap-door of petty politics?

Asked what would be the outcome of active law enforcement in California, Edwin E. Grant, president of the California State Law Enforcement League said:

Enforcement of prohibition promises conditionally to work its way through to a satisfactory conclusion in California in the same way that enforcement of Redistricting laws did 10 years ago. When this law was passed in this State, people said we could not close the segregated districts, but after several years of steady pressure upon commercialized cities, the State Law Enforcement League closed up the last segregated district, using the "method of the law."

The gasoline tax was increased from 1 cent to 2 cents on each gallon for roadbuilding purposes; a law passed forbidding the sale of firearms; and a resolution was submitted to the voters proposing a soldiers' bonus of \$15 per month of service to veterans of past wars, including the Indian wars, which would require a bond issue of \$20,000,000, and abolition of the state board of pardons.

Laws advocated for years by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court, also were enacted.

COLUMBIA LAWS INCREASED BY 200

Prohibition, Zoning and Lindsey Measures Pass

DUBLIN, May 18 (Special Correspondence)—Among the 200 measures passed by the Colorado Legislature just adjourned was one marking another step forward in the municipal zoning movement in the United States. The Colorado measure took the form of a constitutional amendment enabling cities and towns to enact zoning ordinances.

Not only did the Legislature increase from \$5000 to \$18,400 the appropriation annually set aside for prohibition enforcement, on urgent solicitation of Governor William E. Sweet, but it also provided the district attorney with machinery for closing roadhouses where the prohibition laws are violated.

The gasoline tax was increased from 1 cent to 2 cents on each gallon for roadbuilding purposes; a law passed forbidding the sale of firearms; and a resolution was submitted to the voters proposing a soldiers' bonus of \$15 per month of service to veterans of past wars, including the Indian wars, which would require a bond issue of \$20,000,000, and abolition of the state board of pardons.

We are having the same fight over again now with intoxicants. The State Law Enforcement League which is an agency co-ordinating federal enforcement machinery with local enforcement, is using now the same methods in enforcing the prohibition laws. During this period of law enforcement the League has been at work in every state in California enforcing the laws against intoxicants.

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The volume of prohibition law enforcement work done in the field by the Enforcement League has been tremendous. During the past month, for instance, we had had operations working at different points from Ventura County in southern California to Humboldt County in extreme northern California. The day 400 abatement cases are pending in this territory, exclusive of criminal cases. The success of our work points an object lesson for this and other states charged with law enforcement and the most effective manner in which prohibition agencies can assist in this important work.

BIG TRADE UNION HAS WOMEN'S SECTION
Special from Monitor Bureau

JERSEY CITY TO TAKE CENSUS
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17—Dissatisfied with the Federal Government's count of its population, Jersey City has determined to take its own census. The new count will start Monday and will be made by the police and other city employees. The 1920 census credited Jersey City with a population of 288,193.

PRINTER HEADS UNION BANK

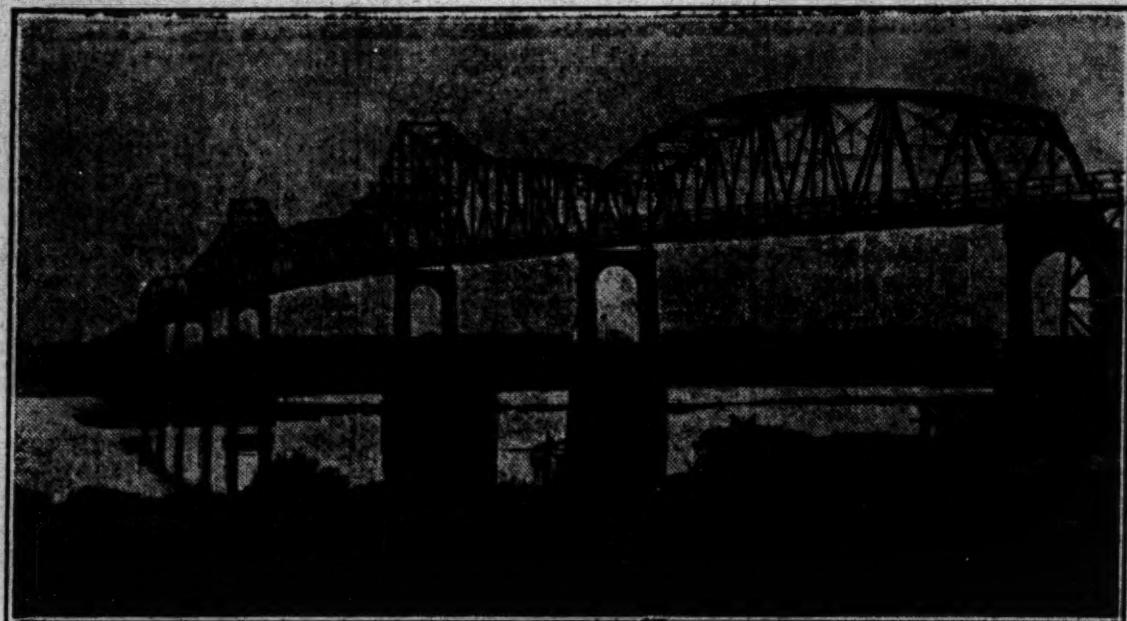
NEW YORK, May 17—Peter J. Brady, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, has been elected president of the new labor union Federation Bank, which is to open its doors here Saturday. Gov. Alfred E. Smith and R. S. Copeland, United States Senator, are on the program to speak at the bank opening ceremony.

Enforcement of prohibition promises conditionally to work its way through to a satisfactory conclusion in California in the same way that enforcement of Redistricting laws did 10 years ago. When this law was passed in this State, people said we could not close the segregated districts, but after several years of steady pressure upon commercialized cities, the State Law Enforcement League closed up the last segregated district, using the "method of the law."

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Laws advocated for years by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court, also were enacted.

The Steel Bridge Which Takes the Place of the Ferry Between Kennewick and Pasco, Washington



philosophy of the times, it is unnecessary and will necessarily fail."

He declared:

Organization is the only solution. Stock companies have failed and therefore only co-operation, rather than corporation, is the solution. Will it succeed? It has succeeded in California inasmuch as the cotton farmers are prospering when other sections were suffering. It has succeeded in the citrus industry in Florida and today that State is making perhaps greater material progress than any other state in the south. Will it succeed with cotton? It has succeeded in Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and to a degree in South Carolina. It is not a panacea. It will not suspend the law of supply and demand. It is not a holding movement. It never should become one. It is what has always been needed. It is not holding but merely a movement.

The failure of this old system was not due to disorderly marketing but to an absolutely reckless system. With orderly marketing the products we produce can be put on the market in accordance with the law of supply and demand.

The time has come when the great financial interests of America, the great manufacturers and patriotic citizens must give careful consideration to the cotton planter. How long will the southern farmer, under boll weevil and other present conditions continue to grow cotton? Not long under present conditions. He may be a fool part of the time. He is not going to remain one. Every loom and spindle in the Nation should be interested in co-operative marketing. Their business depends on its profits.

Millions to Fight Boll Weevil

Cotton is in danger of being lost to the country as a national asset. The Federal Government would be justified in spending almost untold millions to exterminate the boll weevil. Certainly the farmer should have the sympathy and cooperation of the manufacturers and financial interests of the country in order to continue to supply the country with one of life's greatest necessities and one of the country's greatest assets at a profit to himself. Can it be done? It can be if the farmers themselves will unselfishly consider the production. He may yield something, perhaps, of personal independence of the past. His pay will be a financial independence he has not heretofore enjoyed. I confess that after 25 years actual experience in growing cotton, I have never been able to market it satisfactorily. If any farmer is able to do so, except to put him at the head of the whole business. Such a financial genius would not long remain on the farm. Wall Street would gobble him up by wireless.

In conclusion, I wish to appeal to the farmer to unite in this great industrial movement, not only that we may escape the price from cotton, but that the advantages to which we are entitled may accrue to us as to others. We have the right to schools, colleges, the best of religious and educational opportunities; to the comforts and luxuries which other people of equal ability and who expend equal labor enjoy. Farming must be made more attractive or desirous of the farm will continue. Something must be done.

Co-operative marketing is the solution.

\$4,000,000 IS SAVED DURING EXPRESS FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7 (Special Correspondence)—Success of the California Railroad Commission, in its fight to prevent the placing in effect in California of the last increase in express rates, amounting to 13½ per cent, as proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is forecast by Hugh Gordon, chief counsel of the Railroad Commission, recently returned from the Washington hearings. Final arguments in this proceeding will be submitted in Washington, June 22 to 29.

The refusal of the Railroad Commission to place in effect the Interstate Commission's ruling in favor of the American Railway Express Company, has saved the people of California more than \$4,000,000 in express rate charges. Other states, which have been paying the increased charges, will be favorably affected if the Interstate Commission rescinds the order here.

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Out here is a "new land" that you have never seen, "the greatest summer playground in the world." Come see it this summer.

Southern California! No, it isn't too warm—it is cool. The official temperatures of the U. S. Weather Bureau taken in a central city in this section—a forty-four year record—are as follows:

Average mean temperature 44 January, 58 degrees
Average mean temperature 44 February, 60 degrees
Average mean temperature 44 March, 57 degrees
Average mean temperature 44 April, 61 degrees
Average mean temperature 44 September, 69 degrees

The very air here seems refreshing. You relax perfectly. A thousand and one interesting things await you.

Four thousand miles of perfect motor roads take you through a beautiful, strange country—different in every way from the one you know.

You pick oranges off the trees, climb mountains, play golf on famous courses,

see a real desert, go fishing, dance at a fine hotel, bathe in the ocean, or rest quietly in a cabin beside a mountain lake a mile high in altitude.

And all these attractions are within a stone's throw—yours from which to pick and choose each day.

Such variety is offered to vacationists in no other place, so far as we know.

Balmy rainless days and nights under blankets are the practically inevitable rule. Uninterrupted fun ALL day and WONDERFUL REFRESHMENT!

You'll have your greatest summer if you do these things. Come and try it—you'll agree.

Special low rate round trip railroad fares in effect from May 15th through Oct. 31st.

Ask any railroad ticket agent for further information, or mail coupon below. Best of all—come this summer.

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Please send me full information about the All-Year and your annual vacation possibilities in Southern California.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

FRED HIRAM STRONG, Owner

CHURCH IN SPAIN OPPOSES STATE

Article XI of 1876 Constitution
Forbids Non-Roman Catholic
Ceremonies

MADRID, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—A great contest between church and state was opened by the ministerial representative of the Reformists Party, which has its place in the Government for the first time, who was vigorously answered by the Archbishop of Saragossa, doyen of the Spanish cardinals.

The Roman Catholics, who have been supported to the utmost by the Conservatives, have won the first point in the domestic war. The Alhucemas Government has played a waiting game. Both the Reformists and the Roman Catholics are satisfied apparently for the time being, and the time may soon come when the Government may renew its attack without the electoral dangers that would result from persistence with it at this stage.

The Roman Catholics have long known quite well that at a suitable opportunity the political parties who were not too closely attached to the Right and its traditions would make an attack on the church which should have disestablishment as its ultimate object.

When the Conservative Government was in power, an effort was made to start a kind of national crusade with the ostensible object of stimulating patriotism in general, which was shown to be a cleverly concealed Roman Catholic movement, and on the discovery was stopped. When the Liberal concentration government came to power a few weeks ago the Roman Catholic leaders scented danger.

Situation Becomes Acute

With the approach of the general elections the situation became acute, for it was known that the Liberal coalition had agreed upon a proposition for the reform of Article XI of the Constitution of 1876, which established Roman Catholicism as the one and only religion of Spain and gave tolerance to no other. This article states that the Catholic religion, apostolic and Roman, is the religion of the State and the Nation associates itself with the belief and its ministers; that on Spanish soil nobody will be molested on account of his religious beliefs provided they do not offend against Christian morality, but that nevertheless no ceremony or public manifestation other than those of the Roman Catholic religion will be authorized.

One of the chief points of the negotiations between the Alhucemas Democratic Liberals and other Liberals was the demand of the Reformistas that steps should be taken toward breaking down the Roman Catholic monopoly in Spain. The Reformistas demand was granted, and it was agreed that the suppression or revision of the last paragraph of the article should be placed on the governmental program. When the new coalition came to power recently, a Reformista representative, Señor Pedregal, was chosen for the Ministry. Events then and since have increased the general respect for the astuteness with which the Reformistas are conducting their business. Señor Pedregal was remarkable for his uncompromising feeling upon this Roman Catholic question, and his nomination for Cabinet office was a sign that his party were determined.

Preparing for the election campaign, the Government considered its program and Article XI, and had no option but to include the revision of the latter. Before any announcement had been made, Cardinal Sardella, archbishop of Saragossa, as the leader of the church in Spain, informed the Premier that if the determination to meddle with Article XI were persisted in, the Catholics would fight the Government candidates everywhere at the elections. This threat meant that, in spite of the usual governmental manipulation of the elections, the Government would probably be beaten.

Cabinet Forced to Yield

The Cabinet had to give the most serious consideration to this development, and not unnaturally dissensions were produced. Señor Pedregal appealed to his colleagues to stand by their determination at all costs, and he had some support, but the majority considered it best to yield to the Roman Catholics now. Señor Pedregal at once resigned his place, and became the first Spanish Cabinet minister to abandon office on a religious question like this.

A Cabinet crisis was at once produced, accentuated by the resignation of Señor Alcalá Zamora as Minister of War, who feared that the Government would not go through with its civil protectorate system in Morocco. The Premier consulted the King and formally presented the resignation of the whole Cabinet, but the King renewed his confidence and the ministry resumed its briefly interrupted functions. Señor Villanueva, an Alhucemista, taking the place of the departing Señor Pedregal, Señor Villanueva was recently chosen to be Civil High Commissioner in Morocco, but for some reason found himself unable to go. Señor Alcalá Zamora, being satisfied about the governmental intentions, remained at his post.

Fears of a breakaway of the Reformistas from the coalition were soon dispelled. Señor Melquides Alvarez, the leader of the party, has issued instructions that the Reformistas everywhere work with the other coalitionists at the elections and do their utmost to further the common cause. It was assumed that the Roman Catholic threat to oppose the governmental candidates would be withdrawn, but fear is felt that in spite of the yielding of the Government the Roman Catholics will oppose them at the elections.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER, B. C., May 17—President Harding has accepted the invitation extended to him through Lieutenant Governor Y. C. Nicol to visit Vancouver and Victoria, early in July, en route to Alaska. Frederick M. Ryder, United States Consul-General, has received from Washington the President's official acceptance of the invitation.



AUSTRIA LOWERS BY 60 PER CENT ITS COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION

By July 50,000 Civil Servants Will Have Been Dismissed, and State Intends to Pension Off Some 35,000 Others

A series of articles by Dr. Max Kukla, on the League of Nations' plan for the rebuilding of Austria, was published in *The Christian Science Monitor* in January. This is the second of two additional articles, the first of which appeared on May 15, showing the success of the plan.

VIENNA, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—The whole difference between the Austria of March, 1923, and the Austria of a few months ago is best seen by a comparison of the two budgets. The first budget was submitted last November in connection with the Reconstruction Act. As considerable changes had taken place in exchange the November budget was withdrawn and a second budget submitted in February. The most striking figure in this second budget is a reduction of the November deficit of 5,293,700,000 kronen to only 2,374,500,000 kronen in the present budget estimate, which means a reduction of the deficit by more than 50 per cent.

Saving in Administrative Costs

From this the great progress made becomes apparent at once. The greatest saving has been effected in administration, where the deficit was reduced by no less than 60 per cent. More than 25,000 civil servants have been dismissed, and thereby a radical economy in salaries and pensions. The first budget provided for an expenditure of less than this head of 7,487,000,000 kronen, the second, only for 6,755,000,000 kronen. By July 1, 1923, another 25,000 will be discharged. In the monopolies and state enterprises 34,950 persons are to be pensioned off, of whom 11,790 will receive a yearly pension of 16,000,000 kronen (about £50), 1070 a half-yearly pension of 8,000,000, and 10,990 a lump sum of 15,000,000 kronen. Some 2000 will be dismissed without cost to the State.

From the State's Administration 15,050 have been dismissed, of whom 2870 received an annual pension of 22,000,000 kronen (£66), 4490 a half-yearly pension of 11,000,000 kronen, 3690 a lump sum of 20,000,000 kronen, while 4000 were dismissed without indemnity. The income tax must in future be paid by the civil servants themselves and will no longer be borne by the State. The really great achievement lies, however, in the substantial increase of revenue, which necessarily calls for the heaviest sacrifices on the part of the population, already heavily taxed.

Railways a Source of Deficit

The chief source of the deficit is the railways, which alone account for not less than 1,991,000,000,000 kronen out of a total of 2,374,000,000,000 kronen. This is partly a consequence of the absurd peace treaties, which cut the railway systems of the old monarchy regardless of economic demands. The traffic of new Austria goes at present chiefly in an east-western direction, whereas the railway system of the old monarchy was designed to principally cope with a north-southern traffic. To this must be added that the railway stamps left to Austria are largely mountain railways, the operating expenses of which are disproportionately high.

These are natural handicaps which are aggravated by a deplorable system of overstaffing, due to the indiscriminate application of the eight hours' law and the necessity to employ Austrian officials expelled from the Austrian states. The powerful union of railway workers and employees has, moreover, managed, in the troubled months after the revolution, to obtain for its members a number of other privileges, such as free tickets for themselves and their families. The fate of Austria is decided not in Vienna, however great the efforts made may be; it is decided in Paris or in whatever other place the French Government will make to see that reconstruction must begin at last.

As a first attempt at reconstructive work after the war, the work done by the League of Nations in Austria will remain memorable. Success is by no means certain yet, but whether the scheme ultimately succeeds or not, it is a good omen and a step in the right direction.

VANCOUVER LEADS IN GRAIN EXPORTING

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 11 (Special Correspondence)—This port has taken its place as the premier grain exporting port on the Pacific Coast, according to figures just issued by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange. Not only does Vancouver lead all other coast ports in this regard, but its grain export of last season's crop exceeds the total export of the Columbia and Puget Sound ports combined.

From July 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923, the Columbia River and Puget Sound ports shipped 16,145,717 bushels of wheat. During the same period Vancouver shipped 16,261,349 bushels, and will add about 5,000,000 bushels to this before the season closes.

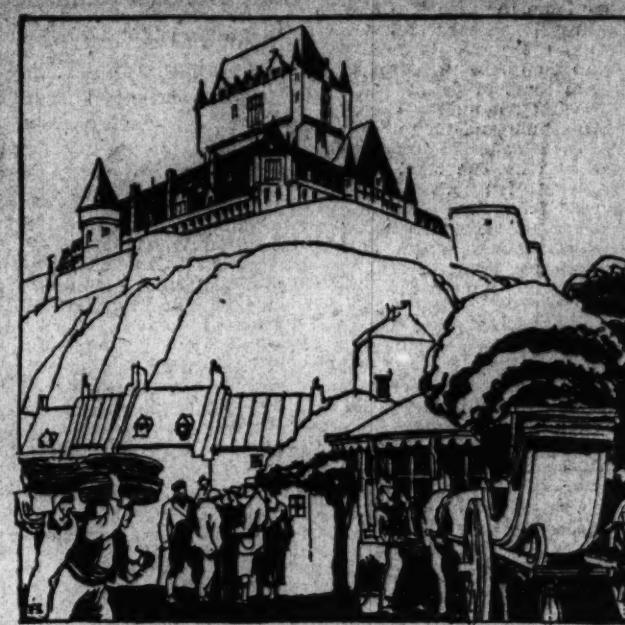
Danger of Over taxation
In this last fact lies also the great danger to the new budget. Prices, which for some months had remained

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UNIONS JOIN WITH CO-OPERATIONISTS

International Co-operative Trade-Union Banking Is To Be Considered at Hague

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 3.—The movement which was initiated at the Hague Peace Congress last December with the object of bringing the trade-union and co-operative movements into a close international association, with limited and carefully defined aims, has made but progress recently. A joint committee of the International Federation of Trade-Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance has considered the possibilities of common action and drafted a preliminary program, which will be considered shortly by a meeting of the full executives of the two bodies.

The plan of co-operation which has been sketched out is interesting as an indication of the trend of thought among those working-class leaders who wish to encourage international intercourse and exchange of ideas on a basis of evolutionary, constitutional activity. The question which brought the two movements together at The Hague—the organization of an international movement among the manual and intellectual workers against war—takes a foremost place in the program.

Joint Peace Propaganda

Plans for joint peace propaganda are to be elaborated, and apart from the publication of peace articles in the co-operative journals it is suggested that there shall be a distribution of leaflets by the co-operative societies. A move in this direction has already been started in Belgium. A further suggestion is that the international co-operative movement should press for representation on the governing body of the International Labor Office, and in the economic and financial section of the League of Nations.

An important proposal in the program is that the two executives shall combine in an international educational movement, by the establishment of summer holiday centers where trade-unionists and co-operators from the various European countries may meet to exchange ideas and experiences, and discuss questions likely to foster the international spirit. For this purpose it is proposed that there shall be separate holiday schools for young people and adults, and a general interchange of trade-union and co-operative students is also to be considered.

An International Bank

For the moment greater attention is to be given to these general questions than to matters of strictly economic interest, but two subjects have been put down for detailed report and examination at future meetings. One is the possibility and desirability of establishing an international bank by the two movements. The bank of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society is now a solidly-established institution doing a large business, and the trade unions of Great Britain are using it more and more for the deposit and investment of their funds, and for assistance in times of stress—chiefly, of course, when they are engaged in labor struggles.

Allied to this is the other economic question, to be discussed later. That is, the special position of the co-operative societies during sympathetic strikes or other labor disputes of international interest, especially in relation to the help which the societies might give in the organization of food supplies.

Washington Observations

CLEVELAND'S ambition to get the Republican national convention in 1924 has been wrecked to a considerable extent by President Harding. In a spirit of sportsmanship, he is opposed to holding the party conclave in his own State, lest there might be some justification for saying he would like to "pack" it with Ohio boosters. It is within the province of the national committee to send the convention wherever it pleases, but knowledge of Mr. Harding's opposition to having it in his home state will be all-decisive. If Chicago lives up to its civic motto anent the convention and says: "I will," Fred W. Upham, Republican banker, stands ready to round up the requisite national committee majority of 27 and bring the big show once again to the lake city.

Herbert Spencer Hadley, one-time Governor of Missouri, who conferred with President Harding this week, now lives in Colorado. Since 1917 he has been a professor of law at the State University in Boulder. Mr. Hadley, once the favorite of the Roosevelt Progressives, is with the President on the World Court. "It is not only sound Republican party doctrine," said Mr. Hadley to this observer, "but it is sane and safe American partnership in international affairs. Ours is a party government. The Republican Party has been on record for world arbitration since time immemorial. In espousing it now, Mr. Harding is on solid ground, for he is vindicating the basic principle of political organization, viz., loyalty to declared party principle. I am not frightened by the specter of internecine strife over the World Court. Party harmony is no fetish to me. Party consistency, especially where it interprets the heart and conscience of the country on a great moral issue, strikes me as far more important."

Maj. Frederick R. Burnham, who was the guest this week of John Hays Hammond, is one of the world's big "outdoor men," who has had as romantic a career as any of Bret Harte's heroes ever lived. Major Burnham was prospecting in the Klondike in 1899 when the British were trying to beat the Boers in South Africa. One of Lord Roberts' first orders was to commandeer the services of Major

CONNECTICUT

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MISSOURI VALLEY TENNIS SCHEDULE

Players in That Territory Will Have Plenty of Opportunity for Tournament Play

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17 (Special)—Tennis players in the territory of the Missouri Valley Lawn Tennis Association will have plenty of opportunity for tournament play during the coming season. The schedule of events as announced by R. M. Hoer, secretary of the sectional association, indicates that the season will open on June 4 and close the week of Sept. 3.

Ten events for seniors have been sanctioned, while one for boys is listed in the schedule.

The Missouri Valley championship will take place July 15 on the courts of the Rockhill Tennis Club in Kansas City. There will be events for men in singles and doubles. The team winning the doubles title will be eligible to compete in the national doubles event at Chestnut Hill, Mass., in August.

W. D. Brown, the ranking St. Louis player, in the singles event at Omaha last July, Philip Bagby and Walter Newell of Kansas City captured the doubles title. The 1923 tournament is expected to draw a large entry from all parts of the section.

The Central States championship will open on the Triple A courts here on July 2. This event always brings out a very good local entry and it is also likely that a number of prominent visiting players will make the tournament highly successful. W. D. Brown holds the Central States singles titles, while Fred Jostes and Theodore Drewes, the veterans, won the doubles event last year.

Kansas City will hold the Missouri State championship during the week starting Aug. 27. The Oklahoma State tournament appears on the Missouri Valley schedule for the first time. It will take place at McAlester, Okla., during the week of Sept. 3.

Six states comprise the Missouri Valley section of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. They are as follows: Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Nebraska has the only state association, while St. Louis is the only city having a district organization.

With the exception of Arkansas, all of the states in the valley are represented by the membership of local clubs and associations. Missouri leads in the number of clubs, with a total of 39, of which the St. Louis District Tennis Association has 37, the other two being in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield and Joplin have clubs, but up to the present time they have not been affiliated with the Missouri Valley Association.

The official schedule of the Missouri Valley tournaments is as follows:

SENIOR EVENTS
June 4—Tulsa City championship, Tulsa (Okl.).
July 2—Central United States championship, Triple A Club, St. Louis; 15—Missouri Valley championship, Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City; 18—North Central championship, Dodge Tennis Association; 26—Kansas State championship, Independence (Kan.) Lawn Tennis Association.

Aug. 6—Interstate championship, Sioux City (Ia.) Tennis Association; 13—Iowa City (Ia.) Tennis Association; 18—Arkansas Golf and Country Club; 20—Arkansas Valley championship, Tulsa (Okl.) Y. M. C. A.; 27—Missouri State championship, Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City.

Sept. 2—Oklahoma State championship, McAlester (Okla.) Country Club.

June 15—Tulsa boys' championship, Tulsa (Okl.) Y. M. C. A.

JUNIOR EVENTS

June 4—Tulsa City championship, Tulsa (Okl.).

July 2—Central United States championship, Triple A Club, St. Louis; 15—Missouri Valley championship, Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City; 18—North Central championship, Dodge Tennis Association; 26—Kansas State championship, Independence (Kan.) Lawn Tennis Association.

Aug. 6—Interstate championship, Sioux City (Ia.) Tennis Association; 13—Iowa City (Ia.) Tennis Association; 18—Arkansas Golf and Country Club; 20—Arkansas Valley championship, Tulsa (Okl.) Y. M. C. A.; 27—Missouri State championship, Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City.

Sept. 2—Oklahoma State championship, McAlester (Okla.) Country Club.

June 15—Tulsa boys' championship, Tulsa (Okl.) Y. M. C. A.

PICK-UPS

STEPPING from the coach's to the pitcher's box, Richard Rudolph of the Boston Braves shut out Pittsburgh, one of the hardest hitting teams of the National League, at Braves Field yesterday. The Boston team, which the diminutive right-hander's name was on every fan's lips, for he was the star of that celebrated trio—Rudolph, James and Tyler—that carried the Braves to a pennant and world's championship in 1914. Latterly, however, the celebrated veteran had been consigned to the coaching line, and had been content to be Manager F. E. Mitchell's chief aide. Rudolph, as a matter of fact, was considered "through" as a pitcher until his remarkable return to active form yesterday.

It was a day in which not only a record was set, but records were spoiled. Charles J. Grimm's spectacular hitting has been a feature of the early 1923 race, for the Pittsburgh first baseman, never before rated an extraordinary batter, had driven out one or more safeties in the first 25 games in which his team took part. It remained for Rudolph, in addition to beating Pittsburgh, to break Grimm's record of 10 safeties in a different part of the Pittsburgh infielder's might—with a little stretch of the imagination—have been scored a hit instead of a shortstop's error. A tumbler is a fumble, however; and impartial observation impels one to say that Grimm did not deserve to extend his hitting streak beyond yesterday.

In the feature of the singles, E. W. Wilson '25 of Chicago, outpointed W. M. Goodwillie '25 of Illinois, 6—3, 7—5. Some very fine tennis was displayed in this match, with Goodwillie scoring placement, and Wilson forcing his opponent to make net errors. The Illinois star, the keener service, but the Maroon showed strategy and knowledge of the fine points of the game.

In the most important doubles match, Wilson and A. E. Frankenstein '23 of Chicago, outlasted Goodwillie and Capt. M. K. Duback '24 of Illinois, 10—8, 6—1. The Maroon pair started the match with a surprising attack, but the Illinois soon rallied and carried many games to deuce. They weakened under the strain in the second set. The summary:

A. E. Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated Capt. M. K. Duback, Illinois, 6—1, 2—6.

Capt. A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, defeated E. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated W. M. Goodwillie, 10—8, 6—1.

A. E. Frankenstein and E. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated K. Duback and W. M. Goodwillie, Illinois, 10—8, 6—1.

R. E. Evans and Kimball Valentine, Chicago, defeated B. H. Wilson and H. S. Davis, Illinois, 8—6, 8—3.

PITCHER IS TRANSFERRED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18—The New Haven Eastern League Club today announced the sale of Arthur Fried, pitcher, to Albany. Fried was formerly with Toledo in the American Association.

CORNELL BEATS SYRACUSE

UTICA, N. Y., May 17—Cornell University defeated Syracuse University in an intercollegiate League lacrosse game here today, 3 to 1.

Maroczy Moves Ahead in Karlsbad Tourney

By The Associated Press

KARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia, May 17.—IN THE fifteenth round of the international chess master's tournament in progress here, the following results were recorded today: Niemowitsch defeated Tarczay; Maroczy won from Yates, and Bernstein defeated Chajes.

The following players drew their matches: Thomas and Wolf, Tschischow and Grunfeld, and Tartakower and Rubenstein.

The games between Baumbach and Reit and Alchim and Spielmann were adjourned.

American Team of Fencers Selected

Amateur F. L. A. Names 11 of the 12 to Represent the U. S.

NEW YORK, May 18 (By The Associated Press)—Eleven of the 12 members of the American fencing team which will defend the Robert M. Thompson trophy against a British team at London, July 20, 21, and 23, have been selected; it was announced last night by the Amateur Fencers' League of America. Seven alternates also have been named from whom the twelfth member of the team will be named.

Maj. F. W. Honeycutt, U. S. A., has been selected team captain. He led the successful international team in the Thompson trophy matches with Great Britain here in 1921 and captained the American Olympic team at Antwerp in 1920, when the United States placed in the fencing meet for the first time.

Other players selected for the team are: F. B. O'Connor and C. R. McPherson, New York Athletic Club; L. M. Schoonmaker, Henry Breckinridge, A. S. Lyon and Rene Peroy of the New York Fencers' Club; Lieut. G. C. Calnan, U. S. A. and W. H. Russell of the Boston Athletic Association; Maj. Harold Rayner, U. S. A., and Warrant Officer J. A. Dimond, U. S. A., of the United States Military Academy.

The seven alternates are: Grier Bartol and Dennis Bencoe of the New York Athletic Club; Harold Bloomer of Columbia University; Burke Boyce of the Boston A. J. F. VanBuskirk of the New York Fencers' Club; Leon Shore of the Racquet Club, Washington, D. C. and D. V. Castner, U. S. Military Academy.

Missouri's relay team of Capt. B. Evans '23, S. T. Utz '23, J. O. Ruark '23 and K. G. Schenbry '24 made the good time of 3m. 30s. in the one-mile relay against the Kansas Agricultural College team Friday, even after Evans had dropped the baton and been forced to return to pick it up. Three of these men, Evans, Schenbry and Ruark were members of the relay team that last year set a new Missouri record of 3m. 24.4s. Evans is a good dash man, and Ruark and Schenbry are as fine a pair of quarter-milers as there are in the Valley. Both of them can do the distance in 5s. or better.

Besides these men mentioned, Coach R. J. Simpson has H. E. Schenbry '24 and A. G. Bond '25 in the short sprints. Bond also does the 200-yard low hurdles in around 25.4s. R. D. Waddell '24 and Chauncey Simpson '25, brother of Coach Simpson, score consistently in the high jump and the broad jump. They took first and second in the broad jump against the Kansas Agricultural College, and Waddell got a third in the high jump. Waddell also runs the high and low hurdles. T. E. Donahue '25 has been clearing the bar, in the pole vault at 11ft. 6in., and that should be good for 11ft. in most Valley dual meets. He won first at that height in the meet last Friday.

A. O. Pittenger '23 and Harold Brownbridge '23 are good for places in the half-mile and the mile. Pittenger is equally good at the half-mile and two-mile, and Coach Simpson uses him in the event in which the fastest competition is encountered. He will probably run the half-mile in most Valley meet this spring.

Missouri has the best prospects for next year that it has ever had. Its present freshman team could give the varsity a hard tussle, and all of the men have made their grades and promise to be on hand for next year.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Painted Peasant Furniture and Pottery

IN HOLLAND STREET, a quaint old-world corner of Kensington close to what has become one of the busiest and most crowded shopping centers of London, stands a row of little Queen Anne houses with shop fronts and windows. By one of these windows the passer-by who has a love of color is always tempted to linger, for it is filled with attractive peasant pottery and various things painted in the peasant style, and with the real peasant feeling.

Mrs. Jennings, the woman who inaugurated this enterprise, says that, although many people have remarked on the number of imitators that she has, her work is the result rather than the cause of the peasant decoration movement in England.

"The movement was there," Mrs. Jennings said to a visitor. "It was just that we were ahead of it. We began with pottery. My husband, who is an architect, and I have always had a great love of peasant pottery. We used to get it when spending our holidays on the continent and it occurred to me that other people would like it too, if we could take some of it home. We were then living at Walberswick on the Suffolk coast which, with its windmills and dykes, is beloved of artists and is one of the unspoiled places in England. Just at that time a little chapel in the village which seemed very suitable for showing the pottery became empty. It was a funny little early Victorian place with pebbled exterior and a brick floor and white-washed walls inside. So I invested my small capital of £12 in Dutch and Hungarian pottery and started. I took out only my expenses and turned the capital over and over until it grew.

An Opportunity to Exhibit

We were dependent for buyers on the people who came to Walberswick for a holiday, and it seemed a mere chance that eventually introduced us to the general public. My husband was asked to design the decorations of a house in the Shakespeare's England Exhibition held at the White City two years before the war. The exhibition was built like an Elizabethan town with streets of large and small houses. Next to the house that my husband was decorating was a little cottage and we both said 'That would be just the thing for the pottery.'

There was only a fortnight to the opening of the exhibition, but we took the cottage and then we rushed abroad and spent a week in Holland and a week in Germany buying pottery which we had expressed home just in time for the opening day. The cottage was opposite the theater at the exhibition and all sorts of interesting people, including Miss Ellen Terry, came to buy.

Furniture in the Old Tradition

So far we had done only buying and selling of pottery; it was my husband's idea, however, to include furniture and because antique furniture was getting beyond the purse of the ordinary individual, he felt that we ought to be able to produce something ourselves at a moderate cost. When we were abroad we had made copious sketches of the painted peasant furniture which is used so much, especially in Hungary, where both houses and furniture are decorated largely by the women. Most of it was good, for when a craft has been practiced for centuries the better type of design is kept and the worse eliminated. This is what creates a good tradition, and finally the workers do the right thing instinctively from force of habit.

Original Designs

At the exhibition we met one or two people who wanted furniture for their country cottages and we decided to put to the test the idea that we could do some painted furniture ourselves. We had a cabinet-maker in the country who had worked for my husband in his houses, and we started him off in a small workshop. My husband designed the furniture, and I painted it. In those days hardly anyone knew anything at all about painted furniture, as it was just at the beginning of the movement."

At this juncture the interviewer expressed the doubt which probably often occurs to those who see gathered together for show purposes a mass of things painted in the peasant manner. "I am not sure," said she, "that I should like to live with it." "The only way to take it," replied Mrs. Jennings, "is to use individual judgment and taste, having certain pieces decorated and leaving others, built of oak or elm, quite plain. This is what they are inclined to do on the Continent, just to take one bit and decorate it and leave all the rest simple. It is a matter of good taste and this is where I think that the Russians go wrong. They have too much decoration."

"It is necessary to find out what people want and to suit different individuals. I have turned out things which you would never think came from here at all. Just as you want furniture to suit a style of house, so you want it to suit the people who buy it. One gets one's chief pleasure in trying to find out what people are wanting and in giving it to them."

"I am often asked why I do not have painted furniture in my own home. This is a little Queen Anne house, however, and you could not put much painted peasant cottage furniture into an eighteenth century interior. As a matter of fact, I have one chair painted green with a white seat and also an old mahogany cupboard whose surface inside we painted bright red with a design in gold and other colors

slightly reminiscent of the Chinese style. We keep the doors open and the effect of the color is very good. None of the designs on the furniture is copied, but all are suggested by sketches and photographs of peasant work in Germany, Hungary, and elsewhere. There is no difficulty in getting ideas for there is an endless variety of designs.

"We had found wonderful embroidery made by the peasants in their own cottages in Transylvania, and were just thinking about glass when the war started."

It was during the war, when German and Hungarian pottery could not be imported, that Mrs. Jennings made a fresh development. The peasant painting which had previously been used only on large pieces of furniture was applied not only to wood-pulp bowls to take the place of those made of pottery, but to all sorts of useful objects for the house, such as trays, and sets of cork table mats. These things charmed with their almost childlike simplicity of coloring. Because, they were gay as a garden of

flowers, faithful in their design to the true peasant tradition and offered at a price within the means of many, they proved very popular.

Almost directly after the armistice Mrs. Jennings came to London and has continued to prosper and develop both the peasant painting and pottery in many ways.

"We have just lately started a new idea," she said in conclusion. "We noticed how much the old painted wall clocks were liked, so we got modern clocks of the same kind and painted beaded bags were seen recently that had on it a landscape design, showing a church spire amid trees, in lovely tints of blue with touches of yellow. Another beautiful evening bag was in miniature size and made of tiny bright madye and rose beads giving a shot effect. Most of the best bead bags now are in the Dorothy shape, the top sometimes being finished with a band of fine silk knitting for threading with a draw cord. If a frame is used it is of French silver.

Other very handsome bags are of dark-colored silks with all sorts of patterns outlined on them in steel beads, work which is done in the cottages of the French peasants. The vogue for Paisley effects is so great that some new bags made of Paisley-patterned silk with the designs outlined with these diminutive steel beads are sure to find favor. They have a fringe of the same beads at the bottom. In one lovely example of which the coloring was particularly fine a wonderful shade of red predominating, the fringe was of beads carefully chosen to carry out this color scheme and the finely carved wooden frame also was painted to match. A charming pochette was of black velvet embroidered with steel and with a border of Paisley silk.

The Revival of Saracen Embroidery

Beaded bags have been in fashion for so long, however, that something which is a complete change is very welcome, and it has appeared in the form of bags made of Saracen or Aubusson embroidery. This is a revival of an ancient art carried on by workmen in the Creuse, especially in the suburbs of the town of Aubusson, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the sixteenth century the weaving of the Aubusson tapestries received a great impetus owing not only to the fact that the Flemings introduced new methods, but also because celebrated artists were employed in making the designs, and less embroidery was done, although it was not given up. Later, toward the end of the nineteenth century, the well-known artist Louvier de Lajolais aroused fresh interest in the needlework, and this embroidery is now being used in the making of very uncommon and beautiful handbags. On account of the work being done entirely by hand, however, it is possible to produce only a limited number of articles. The work is executed on fine linen in silk and wool in a stem stitch which, although it entirely covers the right side, hardly shows any of the thread on the wrong side. Both the style of the work and the richness of the color resemble the oriental embroideries which they imitate, hence the old name of Saracen embroidery, but the designs are after well-known pictures by celebrated French artists such as Watteau, Boucher, and the Italian painter Cor-

Aubusson Embroidery Bags and Other Novelties

SO LONG as beaded dresses continue in favor, and no signs are seen of any diminution in their popularity, beaded bags will also probably be used. In a large store noted for exclusive novelties a French evening beaded bag was seen recently that had on it a landscape design, showing a church spire amid trees, in lovely tints of blue with touches of yellow. Another beautiful evening bag was in

miniature size and made of tiny bright madye and rose beads giving a shot effect. Most of the best bead bags now are in the Dorothy shape, the top sometimes being finished with a band of fine silk knitting for threading with a draw cord. If a frame is used it is of French silver.

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The Braided Rug That Made a House

ON AFTERNOON an excited and very much puzzled client entered the studio of an interior decorator. "I have inherited," she explained, "a very small house in the hills of New England. The place has a history interwoven with much which is dear to our family so that I cannot sell; but the home has been stripped of its furnishings and I have none to give it and almost no money to buy any. Yet I should like to live there a part of the year. I've come to you to find out if there's any way of being tasteful and economical in the same breath."

"What is the style of your house?" asked Miss Interior Decorator.

"I'm sure I don't know," answered Miss Client. "Could you go up with me some time to see it?"

So it happened that the two women approached this cottage on a spring day when fruit blossoms and dogwood sprayed the landscape with rosy, filmy

water stopped, breathless.

"Not all in the parlor, I trust," mur-

ured Miss Client.

"No; but you can see that this

braided rag rug has given me the picture of an entire house."

The client became thoughtful and the artist, a moment ago exalted by the delightful pictures of quaint rooms which had filled her mind, became suddenly appalled lest she be required to abandon her scheme and to make use of cheap "suited" and machine laces.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Valleys of the Moon," From a City Square

OVER Madison Square, when the rush of the early evening hours has passed, settles something of the tranquillity of an oasis in the desert. To the south, narrow ways, now deserted, wind between massive structures, as a mountain-path winds between towering walls through some cañon defile. And a mile northward the evening's whirr is at its height, as the city's restless throngs crowd theater and restaurant and curb.

The park is bathed in moonlight, a soft radiance which shames the garish glare of the up-town streets. The grass and foliage exude the breath of springtime. In the pale light lofty office buildings seem far away; nebulous, as in a mirage. The peace of the countryside has descended over this breathing place of a vast city.

There came to me the memory of an evening twenty years ago, when I stood for the first time in Madison Square. I was a youthful reporter; ah, so youthful! I, too, was fresh from a country town in New England, fascinated and bewildered by the immensity of the thing called New York. Details of that long-past evening revealed themselves to me, like pictures slowly taking shape on a photographic plate.

The telescope-man at the curb, his instrument directed at the moon, his placard inviting passers-by to gaze upon "the mountains and valleys" so incredibly far away? Yes, he was there tonight. I crossed Broadway, nor needed a traffic officer's care. And, regarding the little old man, wizened and bent, I wondered. Could it be?

"Yes," he told me, "I was here—twelve years ago. Before that, even. The instrument? Ah, no! Two since then."

I tried to grasp it. Twenty years! What a panorama of human life had that old man and his telescope looked upon! How much more wonderful, did he but realize it, than all the mountains of the moon! A mighty tower, its pinnacle ablaze, like a lighthouse in the skies, had gone up during those two decades. That which was new in the city then had passed to make room for the new today; the old, perhaps, of twenty years hence. And still stood the Garden. Even now over the trees in the park its Renaissance towers blazed forth a single word, "Circus!"

Now from the tower, with its tier on tier of darkened windows, a bell gave the hour, as the mighty minute-hand, blazing with electricity, gained the mark of ten. It was such a sound as one would scarce have looked for here. It told nothing of the throbbing city. The soft melody stole out upon the night air like the whisper of some-

old church bell across a sleeping English countryside. Ding-dong, it tolled in double note; and it made me think of a cozy thatched-roofed village in Warwickshire. I had seen it quiet in the May moonlight.

Peace, indeed, had fallen upon Madison Square. Only an occasional car or taxicab clattered by from the cañon of lower Broadway, to the tumult of Longacre Square. The ancient telescope-man gathered up his instru-

ment, and made his way off through a side street. The glowing lights faded from the Garden tower and the sounds from within. The sleepers in the park slept on amid the trees and flowers, perhaps with thoughts straying back to other trees and flowers of their childhood.

Madison Square at night! Here in this vast array of cont'acts, in the midst of beauty and riches, of hardship and luxury, of idleness and high endeavor, how well that there should be a breathing-place. Well, too, that such a place should still gather to try and discern the "valleys of the moon." Twenty years a telescope-man in Madison Square!

M. T. G.

Afoot

Long is the road 'twixt town and town that runs,
Traveled by many a lordly cavalcade,
With trappings gay, and rich caparisons.
Jester and squire, and laughing knight and maid:
With gallant clash and stir they go their way:

I trudge afoot thro' all the drouth of day.

For me, the misty meadows fresh with morn.

—C. Fox Smith.



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Covent Garden. From the Etching by Stanley Anderson

"Poems by Two Brothers"

ONE windy afternoon of March in the year 1827 a carriage might have been seen careering along a raised road in Lincolnshire. On either side were deep dykes, and the surrounding landscape showed grey and desolate. Nowhere was there sign of hedge or tree, except for some rows of silvery poplars that screened a group of farm buildings, red-brick, blue-tiled, and very plain. Across this flat stretch of irrigated marsh the wind blew strongly, hissing through the shrunken stems of the reeds and filling the air with a sound as of the sea, monotonous and menacing.

The carriage, which had come over the wolds from Louth, had descended through Alford, and was now traveling over the strip of land known as "The Marsh" to Marblithorpe. Arrived here, two young men alighted, and, passing through the little village, they mounted the sea bank under which it sheltered, treading the tufts of coarse grass and skirting the bushes of sea-buckthorn. At its summit a wide view awaited them. Below stretched a waste of sands, first smooth and dry, then wrinkled with countless little wave-channels which reflected the clouded light in a kind of dull silver. Beyond, half a mile distant, but every moment creeping nearer, was the sea, those dark waters, unevenly rimmed with foam, that sent forth a low reverberation, an anxious all-pervading murmur.

The afternoon sun, slanting suddenly through the clouds, burnished the moist sand as copper; and the two young men, in turn doffing their hats and lifting their faces skyward, began to chant rapidly sets of verses, apparently quite familiar to them. A sense of triumph showed alike in their features and gestures, and, by a certain distinction in their persons, they seemed in that exultant moment to belong to the elements and to challenge the power and permanence of the sea. Then leaping down the bank over sand and shingle, with arms flung wide, they ran across the broad level still proclaiming and gesturing in the face of heaven and the shore's solitude, until the distance dwarfed them. Far away, like two dancing ants, they shewed against the sea and the acute echo of their voices died in the prevailing murmur.

The treatment is sober and self-contained. Anderson pursues his own well-considered course, and neither nor his numerous friends are likely to regret his independence. He print will conjure up a number of characteristic types. They are so well conceived and placed, they simply belong to Covent Garden, and they all help to complete the picture in a natural, spontaneous manner; they are not studiously introduced into the picture, but they are evidently studied with much enjoyment.

The treatment is sober and self-contained. Anderson pursues his own well-considered course, and neither nor his numerous friends are likely to regret his independence.

Childhood Tales

Sweet were the tales she used to tell When summer's eve was dear to us, And, fading from the darkening dell, The glory of the sunset fell.

On wood Agamemnon, When, sitting by our cottage wall, The murmur of the Saco's fall,

And the southwind's expring sighs Came, softly blunting on my ear With the low tones I loved to hear:

Tales of the pure, the good, the wise, The holy men and maidens of old,

In the all-sacred pages told;

Of Rachel, stooped at Haran's fountain,

Amid her father's thirsty flock,

Beautiful to her kinsman seeming As the bright angels of his dreaming.

On Padan-Aram's holy rock:

Of gentle Ruth, and her who kept Her awful vigil on the mountains

By Israel's virgin daughters wept:

Of Miriam, with her maidens singing The song for grateful Israel meet;

Of her, Samaria's humble daughter,

Who paused to hear, beside her well,

Lessons of love and truth, which fell Softly as Shiloh's flowing water;

And saw, beneath his pilgrim guise, The Promised One, so long foretold

By holy seer and bard of old,

Revealed before her wondering eyes!

—Whittier.

Die Geschichte berichtet über die Erfahrungen vieler Menschen, die, als sie das Flüstern der Wahrheit hörten, dem vernommenen Rufe folgten und gehörten wurden. Die bekannte Geschichte von Naaman, dem syrischen Soldaten, über dessen Heilung vom Aussetzen im Zweiten Buch von den Königen berichtet wird, enthält viel Interessantes. Man wird sich erinnern, dass ein in Gefangenschaft gehaltener

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Sticking to the Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE boy of ten years, who

had been in bed for a few days through sickness, awoke one morning free from the ailment, speedily arose and gladly dressed himself. His younger brother rejoiced, and said to his playmate: "Oh, it does me good to see you in that suit. I just knew that if you stuck to the truth you would get into it, sooner or later!" Undoubtedly his happy recovery was much aided by the sturdy fidelity to the treatment chosen by the child himself, and held to without wavering. He had several times before felt the power of Truth to heal; so his measure of faith fortified him to hold firmly to the hope that was in him; and according to his faith, so was it unto him.

In this encouraging experience

Christian Science was the healing

system employed. The result of this

child-fidelity illustrates a point of

great importance to those who seek a

remedy for their discords through

the Science of Christianity. The point is

the necessity for holding firmly to

Truth with unwavering heart through

any ordeal, until the latter's over-

throw. Such experience encourage

all who have even a little faith to

"hold fast the confidence and the re-

joicing of the hope firm unto the end,"

as Paul puts it.

Holding firmly fast to Truth until

the end (destruction) of error is

surely a means along the way made

luminous by Jesus of Nazareth. Not

a few, however, who have read the

Scripture promises of comfort and

healing; miss their fruition of health

by experimental attempts to find health

in methods not sanctioned by the

Bible. Well, indeed, does the poet ad-

monish all who see the star of hope in

Christianity:

"On Christians: not like feathers

By each wind removable;

Not think to cleanse yourselves

In every water."

History records the experiences of

not a few who have heard lisps of

Truth, adhered to what they heard,

and been healed. The story, oft re-

ferred to, of Naaman, the Syrian sol-

ider, whose healing from leprosy is

recorded in II Kings, affords many

points of interest. It will be remem-

bered that a captive Israelitish maiden

spoke words of possible healing and

truth in Naaman's family. Enough of

the "Seins, im Gegensatz zu dem Irrtum,

des Leben, Substanz oder, Intelligenz

in der Materie sein können."

Tausende von Männern und Frauen, die das zarte

Mitgefühl des all-liebenden Gottes, des

göttlichen Prinzips der Christlichen

Wissenschaft, empfanden und sich an

dieses als "le Grundlage für ihr Dasein

und für die menschliche Hoffnung an-

klammern, verlieren heute ihre sittli-

chen Mängel, ihre Krankheiten.

Die Worte des Jesaja weisen immer

noch den Weg: "Waschet, reinigt

euch, tut euer böses Wesen von meinen

Augen... Wenn eure Sünde gleich

blutrot ist, soll sie doch schneeweiss

werden."

Das Festhalten an der Wahrheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden

christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsaetzes

IN zehnjähriger Junge, der krankheitshalter hatte einige Tage das Bett hüten müssen, erwachte eines Morgens aus und stand schnell auf und kleidete sich freudig an. Sein jüngerer Bruder war sehr erfreut und sagte zu seinem Spielkameraden: "Es tut mir wohl, dich in diesem Anzug zu sehen. Ich wusste genau, dass du früher oder später hineinkommen würdest, wenn du dich fest an die Wahrheit klammtest." Sicherlich hat dem Knaben die standhafte Treue, mit der er sich so fest und unentwegt an die selbstgewählte Behandlung klammerte, sehr dazu verholfen, seine Genesung glücklich wiederzuerlangen. Er hatte die Heilkräft der Wahrheit schon vorher verschiedene Male an sich erfahren, sodass ihm seine Glaube Kraft gab, an die Hoffnung, die in ihm war, festzuhalten. Und die Belohnung stand im Verhältnis zu seinem Glauben.

Bei dieser erfreulichen Erfahrung war die Christliche Wissenschaft das angewandte Heilverfahren. Das Ergebnis dieses kindlichen Treue veranschaulicht allen, die ihre Schwierigkeiten durch die Wissenschaft des Christentums zu lösen bestrebt sind, einen wichtigen Punkt, nämlich die Notwendigkeit, in jeder Notlage solange unerschütterlich an der Wahrheit festzuhalten, bis die Heilkräft der Wahrheit sie geheilt haben. Bei dieser Erfahrung war die Christliche Wissenschaft das angewandte Heilverfahren. Das Ergebnis dieses kindlichen Treue veranschaulicht allen, die ihre Schwierigkeiten durch die Wissenschaft des Christentums zu lösen bestrebt sind, einen wichtigen Punkt, nämlich die Notwendigkeit, in jeder Notlage solange unerschütterlich an der Wahrheit festzuhalten, bis die Heilkräft der Wahrheit sie geheilt haben.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1923

EDITORIALS

IN AN address delivered recently in Indianapolis, Henry Lane Wilson, former Minister of the United States to Mexico, who declared himself as opposed to the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, as well as to adherence by his country to any league or association constituting a political alliance, defended the Permanent Court of International

Arbitration the Way to Peace

Justice as the surest safeguard against a future resort to the sword, in the vain hope that peace may come as a result of war. He made clear the difference, as he sees it, between international arbitration and international alliances. "It is well," he said, "to understand clearly that there is a difference between the two. International alliances hold tendencies moving in the direction of armed conflict; international arbitrations make always for peace."

The entire argument was a logical defense of the position taken by President Harding in support of the World Court. It was intended to be, as it no doubt was, a convincing answer to the claim made by many Americans who have opposed the entry of their Government into the League of Nations, that participation in the court is tantamount to participation in the League. This controversial point is, no doubt, the chief issue between the so-called irreconcilables and those who see in the possibility of settling international disputes by arbitration a promise sufficient to overshadow any objection to a recognition of the League's connection with the mechanism of the court. Appraising the need of the world, Mr. Wilson says:

The world wants and imagines a tribunal which will not be a nebulous thing, bereft of nerves and sentient soul, nor yet a grim moloch, fulminating oracular mandates. What it really hopes to see brought into being is a high tribunal moved by a serene spirit of justice and reinforced by the virility and power of assembled Christendom.

That, undeniably, is the desire, not only of the world, but also of America, to whose initiative must be given the credit of working out a practical plan of international arbitration by the organization of a responsible and representative court.

Mr. Wilson makes it clear, for the information of those who, like himself, may object to participation by the League in the election of judges of the Court, while sincerely desiring to assure the world of the benefits of such a tribunal, that the Council and Assembly of the League, in electing the judges, do not act under the Covenant of the League of Nations, which invests them with no authority whatever for such action. He shows that the election is held under the provision of the statute of the Court, which rests upon a special international agreement, entered into by forty-six independent nations, exercising their powers entirely outside the League. Emphasizing this point, he says, speaking of the League:

Here is a body representing most of the states of the world, which has not arrogated to itself either the right to make the selection of judges, or any other right which relates to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The League Council and Assembly were clothed with this power by the independent action of all the sovereign states composing the Permanent Court of International Justice, and are thus the creatures of the Court and not its masters. The League may die and the Court may live.

To those irreconcilable foes of any action which involves recognition of the League, the arguments presented will no doubt be unconvincing. But to millions of Americans who may be inclined, because of tradition or teaching, to regard with suspicion any proposal to enter into a so-called alliance, it may be satisfying and reassuring to be told, by one who admits that he shares such prejudices, that participation in the deliberation of the World Court involves none of the apprehended dangers.

In such action lies the hope of civilization. By some method there must be established and maintained an international tribunal organized along the lines indicated. The people of America are not willing to admit that their civilization is a failure. Those who see clearly and without partisan prejudice find reasonable promise that in such an organization, audible in its "pure and impressive mandates," will be found, as Mr. Wilson forecasts, "the capstone of a complex civilization emerging out of a darkness of barbarism into the higher and saner regions of reason and truth."

LAUSANNE'S Near Eastern Conference appears quite as abiding as its famous landscape, though not so harmonious. Someone, evidently, has released an unclaimed indemnity in the Balkans, and both Greece and Turkey, with hounds unleashed, are hot on its trail. The sum, as reported from the Angora end, is 4,500,000 gold francs, and from the Athens end an even 5,000,000,000, a compromise which seems to constitute a nearer agreement than Greece and Turkey have been able to reach for some time.

The morale of the Turkish Army, which took it victoriously back into Europe, appears to have diminished, as have also the funds to support it. Greece, however, during the allied dilly-dallying at Lausanne has been busy on its own account. The lines of defense along the Maritsa in western Thrace have been shortened and troops concentrated at strategic points, to prevent the blunders of the previous campaign against Turkey from being repeated. The Greek Army, according to Mr. Papandreu, Minister of the Interior, is in fine fettle for a fight, and the entire country is demanding recourse to arms in order to settle accounts with the Turks and obtain satisfaction.

So when Ismet Pasha gently asks for so huge an indemnity from Greece, Venizelos, who speaks well, pic-

tures the destruction wrought by the Turk in Greece and demands that, if reparations are due they are due the Greeks. Perhaps, he suggests, accounts might be balanced.

But that sort of balancing is unknown to the Turkish accountant. The conference, therefore, temporarily adjourned, there being no agreement among the allies, much less any alternate plan of settlement to propose. So 7,000,000 Turks remain supreme in the Balkans. And thus for lack of allied decision and unity of purpose the stage may be all set for another holocaust.

SECRETARY HUGHES' statement the other day before the National Conference of Social Work, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary meeting, in Washington, D. C., regarding the prospects of permanent peace, though remarkable in some particulars, was not absolutely satisfying in its entirety. The education of the people of the various nations into a mutually clear and sympathetic understanding, comparable to that existing between the United States and Canada, he urged, is the real road to a lasting peace, to which he added that there is only one way to that desirable goal—a long and difficult way, namely, the cultivation of the spirit of friendship and good will among the peoples. As to whether or not the United States has done everything in its power to bring about this desirable ultimate is, however, presumably another question.

And then he turned his line of reasoning in an unwanted direction. "The Washington Conference," he said, "achieved a disarmament of thought through sweeping away suspicion among the nations participating. We managed to scrap distrust as well as the vessels of war." That jealousy, envy, and hate, based on misunderstanding, are the primal enemies to be destroyed, is incontrovertible, and that America has done much toward achieving this aim is true and, as such, most praiseworthy. Again, however, has America followed up its opportunities? Has America done all that it could do, not only to scrap, but to keep scrapped, distrust and misunderstanding?

Secretary Hughes further declared that the progress achieved toward the economic recovery of Europe since the war has been so great that "it is not too much to say that the whole aspect of affairs would instantly change if only means could be found to dispel the fear and apprehension." But is America doing everything possible to dispel this fear and apprehension? Granted that President Harding is advocating the entrance of the United States into the World Court, yet this tardy step toward any tangible co-operation with the other nations of the world in establishing equilibrium among the European countries cannot bear fruit for many months to come, and meanwhile the disorder based upon this fear and apprehension continues unabated, and, if anything, increasing. Meanwhile, also, the League of Nations, limping, in a sense, because America has no part in it, is accomplishing in a very practical manner the very things Mr. Hughes outlined as so desirable.

It is not the purpose to cavil at Mr. Hughes' estimable ideals, nor is there any desire to be included among the "editors or orators who are quick to excoriate those who seek to make any national sacrifice in the interest of a reasonable adjustment," of whom Mr. Hughes speaks. There is, however, justification for reiterating the question whether America feels perfectly satisfied that it has done everything that it could have done in the interest of world peace, and for urging that America make sure that it really is inspired by an unselfish desire to be its brother's keeper.

FIGURES and estimates dealing with water-power production and the electrification of industries and transportation lines throughout the world, published officially in the United States a little more than two years ago, have been subjected to important revisions and corrections recently because of the progress in this direction, particularly in European countries, reported by consular agents. There has been a remarkable development during the same period in the United States, the impetus there and in some parts of Europe having been due to the increasing difficulty in obtaining coal supplies at a reasonable cost. Never has there been a clearer illustration of the maxim that necessity is the mother of invention. In America, for many years, the fuel commonly used for generating heat and power was wood. The search for coal supplies did not become necessary until it began to appear that the scarcity of timber in some sections, together with the cost of transportation, made the use of coal an economic necessity.

Then, in succession, came the development of the coal fields and their exploitation, not always for the benefit of the public, but for that of those who controlled their output and were able to dictate the price thereof, and in more recent years the commercial development, on an enormous scale, of the petroleum deposits in all parts of the world, accompanied by the contentions and strife incident to their monopolization and control.

But there has been going on, during most of the time, some measure of development of the latent water power, the economic use of which now, more than ever before, appeals as the possible and perhaps the most logical solution of the world's fuel problem. In the United States, as well as in many of the countries of Europe, the electrification of railroad lines to a much greater extent than has yet been attempted is regarded as an economic necessity. The supplying of this energy by any other than the hydroelectric process is not regarded practical, except to the somewhat limited extent to which centralized coal-consuming plants might be utilized in the great coal-producing areas and where water power is not available. While the development of hydroelectric power has

been more generally attempted in the western sections of the United States than in the east or south, there is a growing tendency in the north and middle west to utilize those sources of power now idle. In the State of Michigan, for instance, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature which would permit the formation of rural or sectional power districts for the purpose of generating and distributing electrical current. This plan, it is explained, follows that quite generally adopted in Europe. Reports show that in Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and to a somewhat less degree in other European countries, the governments, either directly or indirectly through organized power districts, are extending and developing power-transmission lines for the purpose of supplying farms and other industrial units with light, heat, and power.

In many other countries, such as France, Germany, Greece, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, development of latent water-power resources is being undertaken determinedly. There is thus being arrayed behind the proponents of the plans discussed in the United States to utilize the wasting energies of the three great projects, the Colorado, the Columbia, and the St. Lawrence, as well as many other rivers and streams, the overwhelming weight of public opinion and practical experience the world over.

NORWITHSTANDING the temporary check in industrial activity, the present volume of production throughout the American continent is still close to maximum. The leading steel interest is operating at about 97 per cent of capacity. Taking into consideration the plant expansion that has taken place in the last few years, steel output at present is on an enormous scale. As the steel industry long has been considered an accurate barometer of general trade, it must be seen that general business is good and promises to continue along present lines for an indefinite period.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the apparent effort that is being put forth in all departments of commerce and industry for a continuance of present prosperity along rational lines and, without inflationary accompaniment. Men of affairs who are regarded as leaders in their respective realms have not been the least disturbed by the recent decline in commodity prices and the accompanying slackening in business activity. They regard this development as a natural one and very much to be desired. They consider that price inflation has been thwarted, and that prosperity will be prolonged as a result. Stabilizing of prices is necessary to normal, steady business.

An indication of the vast resources in the United States available for investment is the fact that subscriptions to the recent offering of \$400,000,000 Treasury notes exceeded \$1,000,000,000, including cash and Victory notes offered in exchange. Money conditions are sound and rates are working easier, affording a very satisfactory outlook for commercial activities for an indefinite period. There is little, if any, unemployment, wages are high, and the buying power of the people is great. This is shown by the growth of business of the chain and retail stores and mail order houses, some of which are doing a larger business than ever before. There has been some reaction here and there, due mostly to seasonal or local conditions, but as a rule the volume of retail business is enormous.

If further proof were necessary to show the soundness of general business conditions, it is to be found in the decreasing number of business failures throughout the United States. In the first four months of 1923, according to one commercial agency, the decrease in business mortality was 21.7 per cent in number and 38.8 per cent in total liabilities as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Educating the World

The Business Situation

The Housing Situation in Russia

By J. Rives Childs

AMONG many problems which the new economic policy of Lenin has only partially solved is that involved in the housing situation, much more of a problem in Russia today than anywhere else in the world.

The first act of the Soviet Government toward the general question of real estate and dwelling places took the form of a decree in December, 1917, prohibiting all transactions in immovable property. This was followed in August, 1918, by a decree annulling the rights of propertyship in immovable property and transferring all such rights to the state.

In line with the Communist program of assuming entire care for the wants of the citizens of Russia, a new department of the Government was created which was charged with making a survey of all available living quarters in the towns and cities of Russia and an assignment of these to all citizens in accordance with certain fixed regulations. No individual was entitled to more than one room unless he were a preferred worker, when he was allowed two rooms. Therefore, a family possessing a home of twelve living rooms was obliged to permit the introduction of any eight individuals who might be assigned by the Government. In course of time, in the execution of this decree, a very large majority of owners of the more commodious dwelling houses were ejected from their homes in order to make it possible for such houses to be given over to the ever-increasing offices of government departments or to be made use of as hospitals and children's homes.

From 1918 to 1922 there was no payment of rent by tenants either to former owners of the property occupied or to the Government. During these four years there was no building done and very little repairing. Houses which became uninhabitable were simply abandoned and permitted to go to wrack and ruin. Owing to a universal lack of fuel for five years, water pipes burst and flooded houses. Once the work of disintegration had commenced, it moved the quicker that it was permitted to continue unchecked.

By 1922 the Government had learned by experience the impossibility of discharging the task it had assumed of housing its citizens free from payment and at the same time of keeping all lodgings, even of those in the towns and cities, in a proper state of repair.

Accordingly, as a part of the new economic policy, there was inaugurated in August, 1921, a new housing policy under which the Government announced that while it would continue to regularize all housing questions and to keep the control of housing invested in the Government housing department, a system of rents would be introduced.

Under certain limitations, there was further entered upon by the Government a policy of denationalization of dwelling places. All small houses containing not more than three living rooms and occupying not more than twenty-five square meters of land were returnable immediately to their former owners, with the provision, however, that the owners would make all necessary repairs of the houses within one year.

Those houses which were required for undertakings of the Government, as well as houses of a more than average size, were excepted entirely from the denationalization decree. However, large houses for which the Government had no use, and especially those which were badly in need of repair, the Government offered to let for from three to ten years, the lessee assuming the obligation of making all necessary repairs.

However, the Government has found it difficult to shift the problems of the restoration and reconstruction of the thousands of apartments and private dwellings, allowed to fall into dilapidation, from itself to the individual. Because of the great decay which has taken place in buildings of every character in Russia since the war, the Government has found it almost impossible to find even many former owners willing to assume the cost of making the repairs which years of disintegration have effected.

The tragic feature of the situation is that there are a great many families who have been dispossessed of their homes and who have managed to preserve an existence only so long as their lodgings were given them rent free. Entirely deprived of the means of undertaking to assume the burden of making repairs upon their former homes, without which their return is denied them, and compelled now to pay rent even when they may be occupying quarters in homes once their property, their situation in many instances is truly desperate.

As a result of inability to place the burden of the restoration of dwelling places upon the shoulders of the individual, the Government has, however, recently begun to undertake a great amount of repair of ruined buildings.

It is interesting to observe that the nationalization of houses did not extend to the villages, where there is as much, if not more, overcrowding than in the cities, and where it is not at all unusual for six or eight peasants to sleep in one room of restricted dimensions. It is in the villages alone in Russia that any actual building is to be found at the present time and there it seems to be going forward, even in the vicinity of the famine areas, with a briskness which is most surprising.

Lowering the Cost of Production

THERE has been much talk among farmers in America during the last three years about getting from their crops the cost of production, writes Clarence Roberts in *Forbes Magazine*.

The last two years has seen the rapid spread of commodity marketing associations, organized and directed by the growers themselves. The basic principle of these organizations is that every grower shall receive the same price for the same grade of the product marketed.

These associations make no promise or prediction as to the probable selling price of the commodity handled. They cannot, and do not, promise to get the cost of production. The avowed object is to get the best possible market price and to pay to each grower the same price for the same grade and class.

Farmers may become so highly organized that they will sell their products only as the market will absorb them at a price to cover the cost of production. If this should happen, in the dim future, the price to each grower would be the same for the same grade. It thus remains for the grower to lower his cost of production and by so doing either increase his profit or decrease his loss, as the case may be. Over a series of years the profits of the man who seeks by every possible means to lower his costs will be far greater than the one who is careless of costs.

Farming will never be profitable enough to reward the inefficient.

The man with low acre yields will always find the market unsatisfactory.

The farmer who plants poor seed on poor land with poor tools drawn by poor teams will always be a poor farmer. If by chance he hits a high market with the best possible yield under his conditions he may have money to spend, but the average season will find him submerged.